A SHORT AND METHODICAL INTRODUCTION TO THE FRENCH TONGUE.

Compoſed for the particular uſe and benefit of the English, by D. V. D'ALLAIS a Teacher of the French, and English Tongues in Paris.

To be ſold at the Author's Lodging, Au bout de la ruë Sainte Marguerite, proche le Carrefour Saint Benoiſt, Fauxbourg Saint Germain, attenant la Boutique d'un Fruitier..

A PARIS,

M. DC. LXXXIII.

Avec Privilege du Roy.

TO THE READER.

THE Methodical Grammar, I published laſt year in French, being only fit for thoſe, who have already made ſome progreſſ in that language and aime at a greater perfection; ſome English Gentlemen, lovers of true learning, and haters of falſe grounds and confuſed notions, adviſed me lately to make a compendium of it in English, for the uſe and conveniency of ſuch perſons of their Nation as begin to learn the French Tongue. Therefore in complyance to their deſires, I have compoſed this

ſmall Tract, and cauſed it to be printed in Paris, notwithſtanding the difficulties, that muſt neceſſarely attend ſuch an undertaking.

I hope that in conſideration of my zeal, judicious Readers will eaſily excuſe a few faults, the printer has committed in a language altogether unknown to him, and have the like indulgence for the Author; who for want of time and leaſure, was forced to write at night, what was to be printed the next day.

I have been as compendious as the matter could poſſibly bear, without obſcurity, for the ſatisfaction of thoſe, who love brevity and hate labour. As for thoſe that deſpiſe Grammar, I think, it is hard

to pleaſe them, ſince they ſcarce Know well themſelves what they would be at. If I may freely ſpeak my mind, I ſhall give this true character of them, that they have genetally but weak and ſhallow braines, and that to juſtifie their own ignorance and laſineſſ, they do boldly condemne what they do not underſtand; without any reſpect to the example, and authority of many great men of all ages; ſuch as were *Varro*, *Cæſar*, *Charlemaine*, and ſundry others, who applyed themſelves to the ſtudy of Grammar, and highly valued it; Knowing full well the importance and utility of an Art, which is the Key of all ſciences and other liberal Arts. A long expe-

rience has show'd me, that thoſe who go firſt about to learn a language by meer rote, are alwayes uncertaine, ever learning and never learned, and that the ſureſt and quickeſt way, is to begin with the neceſſary grounds and confirme them afterwards by a conſtant uſe and practice. The choice of maſters and books is alſo a thing, moſt people are extreamly deceav'd in, and we ſee daily, that out of a lavish thriftineſſ, fools throw away their time and money in purchacing bad things, whileſt wiſe men buy the beſt and ſtill think'em cheapeſt. If I may them adviſe you, be ſlow and judicious in your choice, peruſe firſt this short Introduction to the

French Tongue, learn carefully your Alphabet, your declenſions and conjugations, and when you have got ſomuch of the language, as to be able with the help of a Dictionary, to explaine French books, apply your ſelf wholy to the Methodical Grammar, where like in a large Ocean, you will learn at the ſame time words, rules, and ſtyle, with a neat and modish Orthography, which you will never get in old ſcribblers, moſt of the English are ſo fond of, thô they could never think nor write well.

A SHORT INTRODUCTION to the French Tongue.

Definition and Diviſion of Grammar.

GRAMMAR IS THE ART OF WELL SPEAKING AND WELL WRITING, FRENCH TO THE FRENCH, ENGLISH TO THE ENGLISH &c.

I divide it into { VOCAL *and* LITTERAL.

VOCAL GRAMMAR treats onely of living ſpeech.

LIT. GRAMMAR of the manner of repreſenting with letters the different ſounds of articulated voice.

Grammar, either *Vocal*, or *Literal*, has these four principal parts, *viz.* ARTICULATION, PROSODIE, ANALOGIE and SYNTAXIS.

Of Articulation.

ARTICULATION treats of articulated sounds used in living speech, and of the letters commonly made use of in the Art of writing, to represent to the eye, those articulated sounds, of the voice.

Now Articulation is { *Simple*, or *Compound.*

SIMPLE ARTICULATION treats onely of the simple articulated sounds, out of which all others are compounded, as being the the first Elements and matterial part of speech.

Those simple sounds are commonly represented in a Table called an Alphabet, which in every nation, where the art of writing is used, is either Proper, or borrowed of an other nation or language.

The Ancient French having no Alphabet of their own, borrowed that of the Latins, which is uſed by them to this day, and contains the four and twenty following letters or figures.

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r ſ t u x y z &.

But the French Tongue having many more ſounds then the Latine, and the Roman Alphabet having not caracters enough to repreſent them, the firſt writers, in French were obliged to make a ſhift with it as well as they could, and to repreſent ſometimes two, three, and even four different ſounds with one ſingle figure, or to uſe on the contrary, two, three and even four figures to repreſent one ſingle ſound, as will appear in the following examples.

Ferme, *firm*, fermeté, *firmneſs*, enfermée, *ſhut in*, in which words the vowel (e) is uſed to repreſent four different ſounds.

But in theſe words and the like,

feu *fire*, couper *to cutt*, le cœur *the heart*, orgueuil *pride*, ils mangeoient *they did eat*, two, three and even four letters are uſed to repreſent one ſimple ſound; which is done alſo among the conſonants, as it will be hereafter demonſtrated.

Now as I think it impoſſible for a ſtranger ever to attain to the true prønonciation of any language, unleſs he knows diſtinctly all the ſingle atticulated ſounds that enter into the compoſition of words, I thought it would much conduce to the learners eaſe and utility, if I ſhould ſet here the new Alphabet of the Methodical Grammar, which shows all the ſimple ſounds of the French Tongue with different figures, or characters, according to the natural order and ſituation of the organs and Inſtruments of ſpeech.

THE NEW METHODICAL ALPHABET.

The Vowels

a e, ɛ i, ɛ o eu ou u.

The Aſpiration

h ĥ.

The Conſonants.

g c, l ſ, n gn m, r r, z s,
j ch, d t, v f, b p, m.

THe explanation of this Alphabet will be found in the following examples and reflections. It were to be wished that all Nations did pronounce the letters after one and the ſame manner: But as they differ much in that, I think it impoſſible to repreſent to ſtrangers, by viſible caracters, the true and

genuine ſound of the French letters. That muſt be learned *viva voce*, and experience has showed me that thoſe, who go about to get it otherwiſe, do but deceave themſelves and contract ill habits, which they can hardly leave off, when they come to learn of a maſter, or practiſe with french people. Take therefore the following rules, which I deliver here in the beſt method I can, referring you ſtill to the living voice. Nevertheleſs for the ſatisfaction of thoſe, who can not have maſters and who deſire to learn by reading of books, I will indeavour to paint out the Articulated ſounds of the french tongue with ſuch English figures as draw neereſt unto them. But before I come to ſpeak of any particular letter, I ſhall give here a general diviſion of the Alphabet.

All the letters are firſt divided into *Vowels*, and *Conſonants*, as every body knows, and as it may be ſeen in the fore-going new Alpha-

bet. But as the Inſtruments of ſpeech, that contribute moſt to the forming of articulated ſounds, do give them their names, ſo according to that notion the vowels are divided into Guttural, Palatick and Labial.

The Guttural, ſuch as are among the vowels (*a*) and *open* (e) are ſo called, becauſe they are formed in the throat, which in Latin is called Guttur.

The Palatick, ſuch as (ɛ) *maſculine* and (i) are formed in the Palate, and the labial, ſuch, as are (ɔ) feminine, *o eu ou u*, are ſo called from the Latin word *labium*, or *labia*, which ſignifies the lips; becauſe the lips have the greateſt ſhare in the framing of thoſe letters.

Beſides the Throat, the Palate and the lips, which are the principal ſeats of Articulation, there are three other inſtruments, which ſerve for the framing of Conſonants, *viz the noſe*, *the gums* and *the teeth*; ſo ſome letters are from thence cal-

led, *Naſal*, *Gingival* or *dental*.

The letter (g) as it is pronounced in theſe English words, *rag*, *leg*, *fog*, *gut*, *neglect* and the like, being framed in the throat, is a Guttural letter, and ſo is the letter (c) as it ſounds in *cake*, *coat*, *cut*, *clad*, *creſt*, *ſick*, *doctrine*, *conduct* &c. Thoſe two letters differ only in ſtrength, and being formed by the ſame organ, are ſiſters, if I may call them ſo, after the example of the Latins, who have called them *Germanas litteras*.

(l) is a Palatick letter (*n*) naſal, (*r*) is lingual and dental, *z s* dental and ſibilant, j ch gn, and, ſ, when it is ſoft, are gingival, or pronounced by appulſe to the gums; *v f* are labio-dental, and *b*, *p*, *m*, are labial letters.

The Conſonants are alſo divided into *ſemivowels* and *hard* or *obſcure letters*, which the Latins do improperly call *mutes*.

The ſemivowels have a clearer ſound then the others, and for that

reaſon are called half vowels, ſuch as are', *l m, n, r, z, s,* to which may be added ſ, gn, n, j, ch, v, f, in as much as we put a vowel before them, when we pronounce them, and may continue their ſound at the end in this manner, *elll, emmm, ennn, errr, eſſſ* &c. as the learned Voſſius obſerves very well, which can not be done in b, d, t, where wee put the vowel after the Conſonant, as if they were written *be de te &c.* Among the ſemivowels, there are four, that are called liquids, *viz* l, m, n, r, becauſe they run eaſily after ſome other letters, as you may ſee in theſe examples *black, break, plate, prop, ſmile, ſnow, riddle, title &c.*

But in french none are properly liquids but (l) and (r) for there is no word in that language where (m) or (n) are found to run after any of the other Conſonants, except in forain words.

After the foregoing diviſion of letters, which all curious perſons

will find very usefull, I think it is time to examine every simple sound by it self. I shall begin with the vowels, which are the principal letters of all.

But the Reader must be advertised before, that all the vowels are *short*, or *long*, in their quantity except (e) *feminine*, which is alwais very short. I shall give examples of their different quantity.

Short (a) tăcher, *to spot or stain* une pătte *a paw*, lăcer *to lace &c.*

Long (a) tācher *to endeavour*, de la pâte *paste*, *dow*, lāsser *to tire*, or *make weary* &c. This vowel keeps its natural sound in most words and sounds like the English (a) in these dictions. *Statue*, *latter*, *law*, *fall*, &c.

The vowel (e) is pronounced in four distinct manners and receaves three different names, thô the figure be the same.

1. First it is called (e) *ouvert*, that is to say, *open* (e) because we open the mouth when we pronounce it.

You will find it in theſe examples.

(e) *ouvert bref* net *clean*, bref *ſhort brief*, mortel *mortal*, julep. Fer *iron &c.* In thoſe words this vowel ſounds juſt as it does in the following Engliſh dictions. *wett, leg, bell*, wept, *verb &c.*

(e) *long*, tetu *headſtrong*, bêler *to bleat like a ſheep*, crême *cream*, accês *acceſſ* &c.

In thoſe examples this vowel ſounds almoſt like the Engliſh (a) or the falſe diphthong (ay) in theſe words *late, tale lame, to ſay &c.*

2. (ɛ) *Maſculine.* This vowel is ſeldome long, as you may ſee in theſe examples.

ɛtat *a ſtate*, generεus *generous*, parler *to ſpeak*. when it is short, it ſounds alwais as it does in theſe Engliſh words. *Let, generous, negligent &c.*

But when it is long, as in metier *a trade*, un fetu *a more*, then it ſounds like the English diphthong (ea) in theſe words *meat*, a *feat &c.* For 3.d & 4.th maner, See after the vowel i.

(I) *bref* un filet *a net*, visible, poli *polite*. This vowel keeps its constant sound and is almost pronounced as it is in these English words *tillage*, *visible*, *civil &c.*

(i) *long* vîte *swift*, *quick*, tître de la toile *to weave linnen cloth*, qu'elle rougît *that she should blush* &c.

The French long (i) sounds very neer as the English double (ee) in these words and the like, *feet*, *teeth* a *sheet &c.*

when this vowel is close joined with an (m) or an (n) then it becomes a true diphthong and sounds (ei) as you may see in, simple *simple*, impuissant *unable*, *impotent*, du vin *wine*, invincible *invincible*; in which words and the like, it sounds as if they were thus written, seimple, eimpuissant, vein, einveincible &c.

3. (e) feminine sounds almost like an (o) but shorter, as may be observed in these words. Besoin *need*, redire *to say*, *again*, convenir *to agree*, utile *usefull &c.*

This

This vowel ſounds much like the English (e) in theſe words *below*, *becauſe*, *a table* &c.

4. The vowel (e) being cloſe joined with an (m) or an (n) ſounds in moſt words, where it is found, like the french (a) as theſe examples will ſhow.

Emporter *to carry away*, un temple *a temple*, tems *time*, entier *whole, entire*, conſentir *to conſent*, prudent *prudent* &c.

Nevertheleſs when the vowel (i) goes before it, then they pronounce it like an (ɛ) *maſculine. Ex.*

Mien *mine*, tien, *thine*, ſien *his*, un lien *a bond*, rien *nothing*, and many other words: but theſe muſt be excepted.

Science *ſcience*, experience *experience*, expedient *an expedient*, à bon eſcient *earneſtly*, and ſome others, where the (e) is pronounced like an (a) but in amen, examen, himen, Jeruſalem, and ſome other words the letter (ɛ) is pronounced like an (ɛ) *maſculine*.

(o) *Bref* une cotte ou cottillon; a *gown*, or *peticoat*, un collet *a band*, un pot *a pot*, un pavot *a poppy*, &c.

This vowel keeps its conſtant ſound and is like the English (o) as it ſounds in theſe words, *alſo*, *a doſe*, *coronation*, &c.

(o) *long* une côte *a rib*, enrolé *liſted*, *or ſcrowl'd*, deux pôts *two pots*. Un Prevôt *a provoſt*, *or Marſhal &c.*

The french long (o) ſounds like our falſe diphthong (oa) as it is pronounced in theſe words, *a coat*, *a coal*, *a boat &c.*

When the french (o) is cloſe joined with an (m) or an (n) then it aſſumes a middling ſound betwixt (o) and (ou) *Expl.* Triompher *to triumph*, un homme *a man*, honte *ſhame*, un garçon *a boy &c.*

almoſt like oo m moon ſoon.

(eu) *bref.* This falſe diphthong is a true vowel in effect, which they repreſent with two figures for want of a proper character. The English Tongue is altogether without this ſound, which can not be ex-

preſſed in writing to English men. It muſt therefore be learned *viva voce*, as the french pronounce it in theſe words, feu *fire*, peu *little, few*, ſeul *alone*, il veut *he will*, *&c.*

Sometimes it is long, as you may ſee in theſe words.

Neûtre, *neuter*, la gueule *the mouth*, un gueûs *a beggar*, ils veûlent *they will*. &c.

when it is found in preter perfect tenſes of verbes, it is alwais pronounced like a ſingle french (u) *Exampl.*

Un receu *a receit*, j'ai veu *I have ſeen*, nous apperceumes *we perceaved*, vous eutes *ye had*, elles conceûrent *they conceaved*, la veuë *the ſight*, une meure *a mulberry* &c. which words are now written after the new orthography, as they are pronounced. *Examp.*

Un reçû, j'ai vû, nous apperçûmes, vous ûtes, elles conçurent, une mûre, &c.

(ou) This is a true vowel expreſſed with two figures, to ſupply the

want of a proper character. It sounds fully like the Italian and German (u) and like the English, double (oo) in *took*, *cool*, *boot*, *food*, *goose*, *fool*, *&c.*

(ou) *bref*, un bouton *a button*; un *loup* a wolf, degoutter *to drop* &c.

(ou) *long*, une croûte, *a crust*, deux loûps, *two wolves*, degouter *to distast* &c.

(u) The sound, which this letter represents in french, is altogether unknown to the English, who have much ado to imitate it when they hear it pronounced.

Here are some examples of it, according to its various quantity.

(u) *bref* pulluler, *to breed*, *to increase* il fut *he was*, scrupuleus *scrupulous* &c.

(u) *long* bruler *to burn*, futé *cunning*, *subtil*, bien qu'il fût *thô he was*, j'ai lû *I have red*, une flûte *a flute or pipe* &c.

This vowel being close joined with an (*n*) Sounds like (eu) *Expl.*

Un *one*, emprunter *to borrow*, commun, *common*. which words muſt be pronounced thus, eun, empréunté, commeun *&c.*

The figure (y) is every-where pronounced like the vowel (i) *Exp.* une ſyllabe, or ſillabe, *a ſyllable*, yvoire, *or* ivoire *ivory &c.*

But this letter loſes ground in our language, and is ſeldome uſed in the new orthography,

The figure (h) is ſome times the ſign. of an aſpiration, and ſerves in ſtead of the *ſpiritus aſper*, of the Greeks. It keeps a medium betwixt the vowels and the conſonants being neither of them. In french it may be applyed to all the vowels, but never to a conſonant *Ex.* hâte *haſte*, un hêtre *a beech-tree*, un hibou, *an owl*, houte *ſhame*, un hous, or houleau *a holm-tree*, heurter *to Knock or ſtrike*, hurler *to howl &c.* For althô (h) is often found with *c, p, t*, yet it is never aſpired with them.

with the letter (c) it founds moſt

commonly like the English (sh) in *shame, short, shut*, as you may ſee in theſe words.

Un chapeau *a hat*, cher *dear*, riche *rich*, une choſe *a thing*, un Peſcheur *a Fisherman*. Un chou *a colewort*, branchu *full of boughs &c.* In ſome words (ch) ſounds like a (k) *Ex.* Un chœur, *a chorus*, un Chretien *a Chriſtian*, Chronologie &c.

with the letter (p) it ſounds alwais like an (f) *Expl.* un Philoſophe *a philoſopher &c.*

But with (t) it is alwais mute *Expl.* Methode *method*, un Autheur *an author*, orthographe *or orthography &c.*

which words muſt be pronounced as if they were written thus. *Metode, Auteur, ortografe.*

In moſt words, that derive from the Latin, the letter (h) is mute, *Exp.* un habit, une herbe, une hiſtoire, un homme, humilité, which, and the like, you muſt prononce, as if they were thus written, *'abit 'erbe, 'iſtoire, 'omme, 'umilité &c.*

In my french Methodical Grammar I propound theſe two figures, (h) and (ſi) to diſtinguish the mute (h) from the aſpired (ſi).

All the conſonants, which are formed by the ſame organ, and differ only in ſtrength, go by couples, *as* g c, l ſ, n gn m, r r, z s, j ch, d t, u f, b p. But (m) is a ſolitary letter.

The letter (g) is pronounced in all words like a greek gamma, except before an (e) and an (i), where it ſounds like the french (j) conſonant. *Expl.* Genereus *generous*, manger *to eat*, un Ange *an Angel*, gens *folks* vengeur *an avenger*, gîte *lodging*, agir *to act*, gingival *gingival*, &c. In which examples and the like, you muſt not pronounce it like the English (g) the ſound of wh'ch is altogether unkonwn in the French Tongue; but rather as the English ſound the letter (s) in theſe words *leaſure*, *proviſion*, *evaſion &c.*

The different ſounds of this let-

ter might be diſtinctly repreſented by theſe two figures (g) when it ſounds like a gamma, and (ǧ) when it is pronounced like an (j) conſonant.

The letters c, k, and q, have, but one and the ſame ſound, except (c) which before an (e) and an (i) is pronounced like a double (ſs) as it is in English. *Exple.*

Certain *certain*, procedure *proceeding*, centre *a center*, place *a place*, du cidre *ſidar*, civil, cinq *five &c.*

Before, or after all other letters (c) ſounds like a (k). *Expl.* Capable *capable*, concorde *concord*, *agreement*, curieus *curious*, clair *clear*, un lac *a lake*, docteur *a doctor*, crême *cream &c.*

when the letter (c) is marked underneath with a little dash, which the French call *une cedille*, then it is pronounced in all words like a double (ſs). *Expl.* çaçà *come come*, un garçon *a boy*, un reçu *a receit &c.*

The letter (l) is every where

pronounced in French as it is in English. *Expl.* Lacer *to lace*, legat *a legacy* une ligne *a line*, long *long*, lunatique *lunatik*, un mâle *a male*, general *general*, un Cloiſtre *a cloiſtre*, flater *to flatter &c.*

But when it is double in the middle of a word after (i) vowel; then it becomes gingival and aſſumes a ſoft ſound which in writing can not be expreſſed to the English. Take therefore theſe examples and learn to pronounce them *viva voce.*

Une Caille *a quail*, veiller *to watch*, une fille *a maid*, une feuille *a leaf*, mouiller *to wet*, du corail *coral*, le Soleil *the ſun*, un écureuil *a ſquirrel*, du fenouil *fennel &c.*

Yet in theſe words ville *a town*, mille *a thouſand*, the double (l) is pronounced according to the ſound of the primitive (l)

If theſe two figures (l) (ſ) were receaved, they would very well show the different ſound of that letter.

The letter (n) is pronounced in

French after three different manners.

In the begining of words (n) primitive ſounds as it doth in English. *Expl.* Nature *nature*, net *neat*, nitre *niter* or *ſalt peter*, nommer *to name*, neutre *neuter*, nudité *nakedneſs &c.* It keeps the ſame ſound in the middle of words betwixt two vowels. *Expl.* Vanité *vanity*, canoniſer *to canoniſe or make ſaint*, *&c.* and ſo it does when it is doubled, or when it comes after an other conſonant. *Expl.*

Donner *to give*, bannir *to bannish*, eternité *eternity*, nocturne *nightly*; Daphné, Oſnabrug &c.

gn But (n) becomes ſome times ſoft and gingival, and then for want of a proper caracter, they put a (ʒ) before it. *Expl.* Gagner *to gain* or *get*, mignon *quaint*, Regne *Reign*, un pegne *a comb*, borgne *one-eyed.* Thoſe three laſt words muſt not be pronounced like Reine *a queen*, peine *labour*, bornes *limits*, where the (n) is primitive.

But in the middle of words before a conſonant, and at the end of dictions, when it is final (n) aſſumes after it a kind of ſound like that of a greek gamma and becomes palatick. *Expl.* Antoine *Antony*, penſer *to think*, content *contented*, emprunter *to borrow*. Un an, *a year*, un enfant *a child*, du vin *wine*, un garçon *a boy*, commun *common &c.* which words and the like muſt in a manner, be pronounced, as if they were written thus. Angtoine, pangſer, congtang ampreungter, angfang veing, garçong, commeung &c.

Yet when it is final and is cloſe joined with a following word that begins with a conſonant, then it is pronounced as the primitive (n) *Exp.* Un ami *a friend*, un bon homme *a goodman*, ton Epée *thy ſword*, ſon eſprit *his wit &c.*

The three different ſounds of the letter (n) might very diſtinctly be expreſſed by theſe three figures (n) (gn) (ɲ).

The letter (r) is formed by a concuſſion, or shaking of the tongue againſt the teeth, which concuſſion, if it be ſoft and eaſie, makes the ſoft, or primitive (r) as it is alwais pronounced between two vowels and at the end of words. *Expl.*

Un Mari *a husband*, guere *not much*, differer *to differ*, fureur *fury &c.*

But if the concuſſion of the tongue againſt the teeth be hard, then is formed the rough (r) which is alwais found in the begining of words, in the middle of dictions, after a conſonant, or when it is double betwixt two vowels. *Expl.* Raiſon, *reaſon*, enragé *enraged*, marri *ſorry*, guerre *war &c.*

The letter (z) is alwais ſoft in French, as it is in English. *Expl.* Zele *zeal*, onze *eleven*, quatorze *fourteen*, quinze *fifteen*, le Nez *the noſe &c.*

The letter (s) which derives, from (z) if pronounced hard, growes ſoft, when it is found betweeen

tween two vowels or at the end of words. *Expl.*

Poiſon *poiſon*, embraſer *to burn, or ſet on fire*, plaiſir *pleaſure*, une vis *a ſcrew*, Venus *Venus*, un as de treffle *an ace of clubs, at cards &c.*

But at the begining of words, and in the middle of any diction after a conſonant, andwhen it is double, the letter (s) is pronounced hard. *Expl.* Le Soleil *the ſun*; ſenſible *ſenſible*, poiſſon *fish*, embraſſer *to embrace &c.*

j, If the letter (z) be pronounced with an eaſy help of the gums, then it becomes the gingival ſound which we repreſent with the figure called (j) *conſonant*, which you muſt not pronounce as the English (j) or (g) in *jealous*, or *generous*, but as you pronounce the letter (s) in *viſion*, *proviſion*, *pleaſure*, &c.

Ch, But if you pronounce the (j) ſomewhat harder, then you forme the gingival (s) expreſſed an French by (ch) and in English by (sh) *Ex*

Chaume *ſtubble*, chiche *ſtingy*, une machine *a mashine or engin*, choquer *to shock or offend* &c.

You muſt have a care you do not pronounce (ch) in french, as you do in English, but moſt commonly like the English (sh) thô in ſome Greek words (ch) is pronounced like (k). *Expl.* Chœur *chorus*, une anchre *an anchor*, Chretien *a Chriſtian*, &c.

The letter (d) and (t) are ſiſters and differ only in ſtrength. They are both dental and the French pronounce them as the English, with this difference, that the french inſiſt more on the end of the teeth, and the English on the gums.

Yet this letter (t) before an (i) when an other vowel comes after it, aſſumes the ſound of double (ſs) in french words. *Expl.* Martial *Martial*, ſubſtantiel *ſubſtantial*, action, preparation &c, which words and the like you muſt pronounce as if they were written thus. *Marſial, ſubſtanſiel, acſion, preparaſsion &c.*

But when in the like caſe, an (s) goes before a (t) then that (t) keeps its primitive ſound. *Expl. Vn Baſtion, une queſtion, une Oſtie &c.* So it does without a preceeding (s) in ſome perſons of verbs and when an (e) feminine comes after. *Expl.* Nous chantions *we were ſinging*, vous portiez *you did carry* une partie *a part*, une ſortie *a ſally* &c.

V Conſonant is labiodental and the primitive of (f) from which it differs but in ſtrength. *Expl.* Vanité *vanity*, vernir *to vernish*, vice *vice*, vomir *to vomit*, un vœu *a vow &c.*

In many french words, the liquid (r) runs after (v) *conſonant*, thô there be no example of it in the English tongue, as you may ſee in vrai *true*, ouvrage *work*. Couvrir *to cover*, un ivrongne *a Drunckard &c.*

Thô moſt people are very negligent in the diſtinction of (i) and (u) vowels and (j) and (v) conſonants, yet all exact perſons do diſtinguish thoſe ſounds by diſtinct

figures, both in french and in English.

The letters f, b, p *and* m, sound in french, just as they doe in English.

The letter (x) is pronounced in three manners in french. First as an abreviation of (g z) as you may observe in these words. Exact *exact*, executer *to execute*, exiger *to exact*, &c.

Secondly like (k s) which sound harder then (g z) *Exp.* Un Saxon *a Saxon*, sexe *sex*, fixé *fixed*, oxicrat *water and viniger mixt*, luxe *luxury &c.*

But at the end of words, it is commonly pronounced like a soft (s) or an (z) *Expl.* La paix *peace*, dix *ten*, la voix *the voice*, les cieux *heavens*, un faix *a burden*, genereux *generous* &c.

Yet in many proper names and in words seldome used, this letter is often pronounced as (g z) or (k s) *Expl.* Ajax, vertex, onix, sphinx, Bissextile, Castor & Polux &c.

Contrary to Etymologie, this let-

ter has been ſet to the end of many words by myſterious Bigots, who uſed it in ſtead of an (s) becauſe, forſooth, it repreſents the ſign of the croſs, and for as weak a reaſon (Y) uſurpes in many words the place of the (i) becauſe Pythagoras (ſaid they) repreſented by it, the progreſs of mans life, who in his young innocent days goes upon a right line, till being come to riper years, he turnes either to the right, or to the left, that is, to good, or to evil.

You muſt obſerve here, that in the french tongue, they never double the ſame letter at the end of a word as they do in English. *Expl. All, an egg warr, to paſs, to putt &c.*

You muſt likewiſe obſerve, that to ſpeak eaſier and to avoid the hard meeting of conſonants, the french never pronounce them at the end of words, unleſs the following diction does begin with a vowel, and that onely when thoſe words are cloſe joined together, and do not admitte

betwixt them any pauſe ,or comma. The following examples , where I mark the mute letters in Italick characters, will clearly show it..

But the letters l, m, n, r, muſt be excepted out of that rule , becauſe they are moſt commonly pronounced , and ſo is the letter (s) in many proper names. *Ex.* Un gran*d* Genie , troi*s* belle*s* Filles , deu*x* pôt*s* de confitures *&c. But you muſt pronounce.* Un grand eſprit, trois aimables enfans, un ſot *en trois letres* &c.

Of
Compound Articulation.

COMPOVND ARTICVLATION Ariſes from the mixture of two , three ,or more letters in one ſyllable.

If two vowels are cloſe joined in one ſyllable , that is called a Diphthong , if three, a Triphthong.

All the Diphthongs are divided into *true* , *dubious* and *falſe* Diphthongs.

The true Diphthongs are the ten following.

ia ie ie io ieu oe oua
oue oui ui.

To avoid prolixity, I shall onely give examples of all the Diphthongs and Triphtongs of the french tongue, whereby the true ſound of them will be better learned, then by long and tedious rules.

Ia, is nowhere a diphthong, but in theſe words, where the (i) and the (a) are cloſe joined in one ſyllable.

Le diable *the Devil*, une diableſſe *a she devil*, un diablottin *a little devil*, endiablé *poſſeſſed with the devil*, diablement devillishly. Diableries *devillish tricks*, diantre *the Duce*, diabolique *diabolical*, diaboliquement *diabollically*.

In all other words (i-a) are divided and make no diphthong. *Expl.* Un Fi acre *a hackney coach*, un pa-ïs *a country*, de la vi-ande *meat* &c.

Ie, is a true diphthong in moſt words, but it is divided in ſome. *Ex.*

Le Ciel *heaven*, hier *yeſterday*, entier *whole entire*, li-eſse *joy &c.*

Ie, is frequently a true diphthong. *Expl.* Un pié *a foot*, du liege *cork*, un metier *a trade*, le premier *the firſt*, le deuſiéme *the ſecond*, rien *nothing*.

Io, is a true diphthong in the firſt perſon plural of ſome tenſes. *Ex.* Nous etions *we were*, nous parlions *we were ſpeaking*, nous frapperions *we would ſtrike*, nous ditions *we would ſay*, &c.. In all other words (i-o) are divided *Expl.* Un li-on *a lion*, vi-olent *violent &c.*

Ieu, is often a true diphthong thô it ſeems to be a triphthong. *Expl.* Dieu *God*, un lieu *a place*, un pieu *a ſtake*, vieux *old* mieux *beter* &c.

But in ſuch words as theſe (i eu) is divided, pi-eux *prous*, vici-euſe *vicious*, un cri-eur *a cryer*, un ſci-eur *a ſawer &c.*

oe, is only a diphthong in theſe words, une boette *a box*, une coeffe *coife*, *or hood*, and ſuch as derive from thence.

Oua, is a true diphthong onely in theſe two words, un pouacre *a naſty fellow*, une touaille *a towel*

Oue, is only found in theſe words un fouet *a whip*, fouetter *to whip*, where it is a true diphthong, thô it is written with three vowels.

As likewiſe (oui) which is found but in this adverb, oui *yes*, *yea*

ui, is generally a true diphthong. *Expl.* une huitre *an oiſter*, luiſant *shining* Guiſe, une aiguille *a needle*, aiguiſer *to whet or make sharp &c.*

The dubious diphthongs are theſe, which are ſome times falſe diphthongs according to their poſition, ſuch as are *ai, ei, and oi.*

Ai, being cloſe joined with an (m) or an (n) in the ſame ſyllable, is a true diphthong. *Expl.* Faim *hunger*, un daim *a fallow-deer*, du pain *bread*, craindre *to fear &c.*

But when (ai) is neither joined in one ſyllable with an (m) nor an (n) then it is a falſe diphthong commonly pronounced like an (e) ouvert. *Expl.* Vn plaiſir *a pleaſure*,

faire *to do*, un laquai *a footboy &c.*

You muſt except from that rule the firſt perſon ſingular of the definite tenſe of the firſt conjugation, and the firſt perſon ſingular of the future tenſe of all the conjugations, where (ai) is alwais pronounced like an (ɛ) maſculine. *Expl.* Je portai *I did carry*, je parlai *I ſpoke*, je chanterai *I ſhall ſing*, je batirai *I ſhall build*, je recevrai *I ſhall receave* je peindrai *I ſhall paint &c.*

ai, is alſo pronounced like an (ɛ) maſculine in ſome other words. *Ex.* Un ainé *an elder brother*, aimer *to love*, je ſai, tu ſais, il ſait *I Know*, *thou Knowſt*, *he Knows*, j'ai *I have* &c.

Ei, is a true diphthong whenſoever it is cloſe joined with an (n). *Expl.* Le ſein *the boſome*, peindre *to paint*, une ceinture *a girdle &c.*

But when (ei) is not joined with the letter (n) in the ſame ſyllable, then it is a falſe diphthong alwais pronounced like an open (e) *Expl.* Une Reine *a queen*, un Seigneur

a lord, veiller *to watch &c.*

Oi, is a true diphthong, or rather a triphtong which ſounds as if it was written (oei) when it is cloſe joined with the letrer (n) *Expl.* Loin *farr*, jointure *a joint*, oindre *to anoint &c.*

It is alſo a true diphthong that ſounds like (oe) contracted, in many words. *Expl.* La foi *faith*, un Roi *a King*, une hiſtoire *a hiſtory, &c.*

It is pronounced in the like manner in the preſent tenſe and infinitive mood of the third conjugation. *Expl.* Je voi *I ſee*, tu reçois *thou receaveſt*, il conçoit *he conceaves*, elles doivent *they owe*, or *they ought*, voir *to ſee*, recevoir *to receave*, &c.

But in the imperfect tenſes of the indicative and conditional moods, through out all the conjugations (oi) is commonly pronounced like an open (e) and ſo it is in many other words. *Expl.* Je parlois *I was ſpeaking*, il chanteroit *he would ſing*, je batirois *I would build*, il rece-

vroit *he would receave*, elle peindroit *she would paint*, un François *a french man*, une Angloiſe *an English woman*, je croi *I beleeve*, roide *ſtiff*, droit *ſtraight &c.*

All other diphthongs and triphthongs are falſe and uſually pronounced like ſingle vowels, as the following exampleswill clearly show.

Aage, *or* âge, Aaron, Iſaac, Cæſar *or* Ceſar, Caen *or* Cân, laiſſer *to leave*, je dirai *I ſhall ſay*, paille *ſtraw*, un bail *a leaſe*, un Paon *or* pân *a peacock*.

Au, is alwais pronounced like a long (o) *Expl.* Un autel *an altar*, un lourdaut *a dull fellow*.

All the following words containe falſe diphthongs. Jean *or* Jân *John*, un Geai *or* Gê *a geay*, beauté *beauty*, ſeeler *to ſeal*, une abeille *a bee*, le Soleil *the ſun*, un pigeon *a pigeon*, ils mangeoient *or* mangêt *they did eat*, nous receumes *or* reçûmes *we receaved*, une feuille *a leaf*, un Ecureuil *a ſquîrrel*, Martial ſubſtantiel *ſubſtantial*, lier *to tie or bind*, un genie

genie *a genius*, curi-eus *curious*, reli-ure de livres *binding of books*, la Saone *or* Sône *the name of a river So called*, No-el *Chriſt-maſſ* Phœbus *the ſun*, l'œil *the eye*, le cœur *the heart*, roide *ſtiff*, ils chantoient *or* chantêt *they were a ſinging*, un roole *or* rôle *a liſt*, du fenou-il *fennel*, qualité *quality*, un paquet *a packet*, manquer *to fail*, une barque *a boat*, quitter *to quit*, qu'on ſe taiſe *ſilence*, *peace*! rien qu'un *none but one*.

Orgu eu-il *pride*, un cercu eu-il *a coffin*. Oüais! *what is the matter!* une alou-ette *a lark*, nous jouïons *we were a playing*, ils lou-oient *they did praiſe*, *&c.*

After the explanation of letters and diphthongs, nothing will more help the learner for the reading and pronouncing of the french tongue, then the following table, which contains all the principal grounds of compound Articulation.

Ba be bɛ bi be bo beu bou bu
ca ce cɛ ci ce co ceu cou cu
ça çe çɛ çi çe ço çeu çou çu
ça che chɛ chi che cho cheu chou chu
da de dɛ di de do deu dou du
fa fe fɛ fi fe fo feu fou fu
ga ge gɛ gi ge go geu gou gu
gua gue guɛ gui gue guo gueu guou gu'u
ha he hɛ hi he ho heu hou hu
ſa ſe ſɛ hi ſe ſo ſeu ſou ſu
ja je jɛ ji je jo jeu jou ju
ka ke kɛ ki ke ko keu kou ku
la le lɛ li le lo leu lou lu
ila ile ilɛ ili ile ilo ileu ilou ilu
ma me mɛ mi me mo meu mou mu
na ne nɛ ni ne no neu nou nu
gna gne gnɛ gni gne gno gneu gnou gnu
an en ɛn in en on eun oun un
pa pe pɛ pi pe po peu pou pu
pha phe phɛ phi phe pho pheu phou phu
qua que quɛ qui que quo queu quou qu'u
ra re rɛ ri re ro reu rou ru
ra re rɛ ri re ro reu rou ru
ſa ſe ſɛ ſi ſe ſo ſeu ſou ſu
ta te tɛ ti te to teu tou tu
tha the thɛ thi the tho theu thou thu
va ve vɛ vi ve vo veu vou vu

xɛ	xe	xɛ	xi	xe	xo	xeu	xou	xu
xa	xe	xɛ	xi	xe	xo	xeu	xou	xu
za	ze	zɛ	zi	ze	zo	zeu	zou	zu

Bla	ble	blɛ	bli	ble	blo	bleu	blou	blu
bra	bre	brɛ	bri	bre	bro	breu	brou	bru
pla	ple	plɛ	pli	ple	plo	pleu	plou	plu
pra	pre	prɛ	pri	pre	pro	preu	prou	pru
gla	gle	glɛ	gli	gle	glo	gleu	glou	glu
gra	gre	grɛ	gri	gre	gro	greu	grou	gru
cla	cle	clɛ	cli	cle	clo	cleu	clou	clu
cra	cre	crɛ	cri	cre	cro	creu	crou	cru
dra	dre	drɛ	dri	dre	dro	dreu	drou	dru
tra	tre	trɛ	tri	tre	tro	treu	trou	tru
vra	vre	vrɛ	vri	vre	vro	vreu	vrou	vru
fra	fre	frɛ	fri	fre	fro	freu	frou	fru
fla	fle	flɛ	fli	fle	flo	fleu	flou	flu

OF PROSODIE.

PRosodie is the ſecond part of Grammar, which treats of the quantity of ſyllabes and accent of dictions.

All ſyllables are *ſimple* or *compound*. A ſimple ſyllable conſiſtes of a ſingle vowel, a compound, of two, three, *or* more letters, *Expl*:

A-moureus *A-maurous*, e-nemi *an e-nemy*, o-bɛ-ïr *to o-beye*, &c.

Now every ſyllable of a word is *ſhort*, *long*, or *indifferent* in its quantity.

Short ſyllables have one time, *or* half a note of muſick. *Expl:* o-bɛ́-ïr *to o-bey*, a-mi *a friend*, *&c.*

Long ſyllables have two times, or a whole note of muſick. *Expl*: un Guerrier *à Warriour*, un chaſteau *a Caſtle*, *&c.*

Indifferent ſyllables, which are ſhort of their nature, may alſo be-

come long by poſition, *Expl:* un ſa-bre *a hanger*, bat tre *to beat*, pro-pre *proper*, *&c.*

THE ſecond office of Proſodie, after the quantity of ſyllables, is to treat of the accent of dictions.

As out of letters, ſyllables do ariſe, ſo out of ſyllables words are formed. Every ſyllable has its quanty, and every word its accent; which accent is properly, *an eminent ſound* of the voice upon one of the ſyllables of a diction.

Now dictions do either conſiſt of *one*, *two*, *three* or more ſyllables.

Words that have but one ſyllable, are called *monoſyllables*. Thoſe that have two, *diſſyllables*, thoſe that have three, *triſſyllables*, and all thoſe that have more, are called *poliſſyllables*.

The accent is according to its nature, either *accute* (´) *grave* (`) or *circumflex* (^) as it is repreſented with thoſe three little figures.

The ſeat of the accent is the ſyllable, where the voice appears moſt eminent, which in all languages depends upon the cuſtome eſtabliſhed and confirmed by a long uſe and practice.

But thô all nations keep the tone and accent generally receaved amongſt them, when they ſpeak, yet very few know how to mark it well in writing, and I do find there is no nation that practiſes exactly in books, what is practiſed in ſpeaking, concerning the accent.

The English ſeldome mark it in their written, or printed booſks, and ſo it may be ſaid, of them, that if they make no uſe of the accents at leaſt they do not abuſe them, as the french do commonly, marking very often a word with *two*, or *three accents*, thô no word can receave above one.

Morover when, they Mark but one accent, they moſt commonly miſtake the ſeat of it.

The English lay the accent diffe-

rently. Some times they put it upon *the laſt ſyllable*, ſome times upon *the penultima*, *the antepenultima*, and even upon *the forth ſyllable* backwards. Expl: *to miſtâke, ſérvant ábſolute, infinitely, &c.*

But the french lay alwais their accent upon the laſt ſyllable, when they ſpeak, and drive their voice to the end of the word. *Expl:*

Vn operá, mollét *ſoftish*, bontã *goadneſs*, bien qu'il entendît *thô he underſtood*, un impôt *a duty or impoſition*, un affût *a carriage*, *&c.*

But if a word ends with an (e) *feminine*, that letter being very ſhort of its nature, it can not bear the accent.

Therefore it doth alwais caſt it back upon *the penultima*; thoſe two ſyllables being in the French Tongue, the two only ſeats of the accent, as the following examples will demonſtrate. Une epée *a ſword*, de la pâte *paſte*, vîte *quick*, une croûte *a cruſt*, une flûte *a flute*, *&c.*

Note that the plural number marked by the letter (s) does not at all alter the accent of words ending with an (e) *feminine* in the ſingular, Nor with (nt) in ſome perſons of verbs as you may ſee in theſe examples,

Deux epées, *two ſwords* des croûtes *cruſts*, des flûtes *flutes*, tu parles *thou ſpeakeſt*, ils chânte-nt *they ſing*. Nous danſâmes *we danced*, *&c.*

OF ANALOGIE.

ANALOGIE or REDUCTION is the Third part of Grammar, which ſhows how to reduce all the words of a language according to their rank and ſignification, to certain heads commonly called the Parts of ſpeech.

In the French Tongue the Parts of ſpeech are nine, *viz. Noûn, Article, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction and Interjection.*

The five first Parts are declined, and the four others undeclined.

A Noun is a sign given to things that are sensible, or at the least intellectual. *Expl:* Le Sole-il *the sun*, un bruit *a noise*, une odeur *a smell*, du sucre *sugar*, la main *the hand*, l'âme *the soul*, un grand esprit *a great wit*, bonté *goodness*, *&c.*

Nouns are divided into *substantive* and *Adjective*. A substantive stands by it self, *Expl:* Une montagne *a hill*, du pain *bread*, *&c.* But an *Adjective*, signifies nothing alone, and is commonly joined to substantive nouns. Viz, *a good, man, a handsome maid, a long river, &c.*

All nouns can be declined, but none, except Adjectives, can be compared.

The Declension of nouns is performed in french, as in English, by the help of prepositive articles, which in that language are four principal ones, with their oblique cases, genders and numbers.

Masculine Sing. 1. Le, the. 2. Du, of, from, some 3. Au, to, to the

Feminine Sing. 4. La, the 5. De la, of, from, some. 6. A la to, to the.

Plural Common 7. Les, the 8. Des, of, from, or some 9. aux, to to the.

Common Sing. 10. De, of, from, some.

Plur. 11. a, to — Add un, une, a, an, one & its plur. Des, some.

1. *Vn* and its feminine *une*, ſtands for the English indefinite article (a) *Expl:* Un Palais *a Palace*, une maiſon *a houſe*.

The Particle (des) is the plural of (a) which is ſeldome expreſſed in English. *Expl:* Des Palais *Palaces*, des maiſons *houſes*, *&c.*

2. *Le, la,* and *les* ſtand for the English article (the). *Expl:* Le Roy, *the King*, la Mer *the ſea*, les Aſtres *the ſtars*, *&c.*

3. *De*, with its derivative *du*, *de la*, *des*, ſtands for the English *of*, or *of the*. *Expl.* De moi, *of me*, du Roi *of the King*, de la Reine *of the queen*, le mouvement des Aſtres, *the motion of the ſtars*, *&c.*

4. *à*, *à la*, *au*, *aux*, ſtand for the English article (*to*) or (*to the*) *Expl:* à Monſieur *to Maſter*, à Madame *to My lady*, à nos amis *to our friends*, aller à la Riviere *to go to the River*, retourner au marché *to return to the market*, courir aux armes *to run to armes*, parler aus hommes *to ſpeak to men*, plaire

aus femmes *to be gratefull to women, &c.*

Of ſubſtantives, ſome are called *proper*, and others *Appellative.*

Proper nouns are particular to one thing, and Appellatives are common to all things of the ſame kind. *Expl:* Charles *Charles*, Louïs *Lewïs*, Marie *Mary, &c.* Un homme *a man*, une femme *a woman*, un arbre *a tree, &c.*

Proper names of men women, cities and towns, are generaly declined. *Declenſions of proper Names*

1.

Nomin. *Accuſ.* and *Vocat.*	Charles	*Charles.*
Genit.	de Charles	*of Charles.*
Dat.	à Charles	*to Charles.*
Ablat.	de Charles	*from Charles.*

Decline after that manner *Louïs, Marie, Paris, Rome, Londre, Callais, Poiſſi, Verſailles, Paſſi, &c.*

But thoſe that begin with a vowel, ſuffer an eliſion in te article (de) *Expl:*

Antoine *Antony.*
d'Antoine *of Antony.*
à Antoine, &c. *to Antony, &c.*

Decline after that manner, Etiene *Steeven, Anne, Elisabeth, Anvers, Orleans, &c.*

2. But proper names of Nations, Provinces, Rivers and Mountains, require the articles *le*, *la*, or *les* in their Declension, where the gender and number of nouns is to be observed.

Genders The genders are but two, *viz* the *masculine* and the *feminine*, for the common is indifferent to either. *Example:* Un beau garçon *a handsome boy*, une belle fille *a handsome maid*, un jeune garçon *a young boy*, une jeune fille *a young maid, &c.*

Numbers. The numbers are two, *viz* the *Singular* and the *Plural*; which last is formed in french as it is in English, by the addition of the letter (s) to the singular. *Expl:*

Un ami *a friend*, des amis *friends*, une main *a hand*, deux mains *two hands, &c.*

Proper

Proper names of contreys, Rivers and mountains have but one number as other proper names, what gender ſoever they be of. Thoſe that are of the maſculine, and that begin with a conſonant, are to be declined like *le Dannemark*, and thoſe that begin with a vowel, like l'*Aragon*, after the following manner.

Nom. & *Acc.*	Le Danemarc,	l'Aragon.
Gen.	du Danemarc,	de l'Aragon.
Dat.	au Danemarc,	à l'Aragon.
Voc.	Danemarc,	Aragon.
Abl.	du Danemarc,	de l'Aragon.
or	de Danemarc,	*or* d'Aragon.

Decline after that manner, *le Perou, le Breſil, le Poitou, le Languedoc, le Rône, le Nil, le Caucaſe, le Cantal, &c. L'Indouſtan, l'Anjou, l'Artois, l'Euphrates, l'Averon, l'Appennin, le Gardon, &c.*

Proper names that are of the Plural number either of the maſcu-

Antoine *Antony.*
d'Antoine *of Antony.*
à Antoine, &c. *to Antony, &c.*

Decline after that manner, Etiene *Steeven, Anne, Elisabeth, Anvers, Orleans, &c.*

2. But proper names of Nations, Provinces, Rivers and Mountains, require the articles *le*, *la*, or *les* in their Declension, where the gender and number of nouns is to be observed.

Genders The genders are but two, *viz.* the *masculine* and the *feminine*, for the common is indifferent to either. *Example:* Un beau garçon *a handsome boy*, une belle fille *a handsome maid*, un jeune garçon *a young boy*, une jeune fille *a young maid, &c.*

Numbers. The numbers are two, *viz.* the *Singular* and the *Plural*; which last is formed in french as it is in English, by the addition of the letter (s) to the singular. *Expl:*

Un ami *a friend*, des amis *friends*, une main *a hand*, deux mains *two hands, &c.*

Proper

Proper names of contreys, Rivers and mountains have but one number as other proper names, what gender ſoever they be of. Thoſe that are of the maſculine, and that begin with a conſonant, are to be declined like *le Dannemark*, and thoſe that begin with a vowel, like l'*Aragon*, after the following manner.

Nom. & *Acc.*	Le Danemarc,	l'Aragon.
Gen. du	Danemarc,	de l'Aragon.
Dat. au	Danemarc,	à l'Aragon.
Voc.	Danemarc,	Aragon.
Abl. du	Danemarc,	de l'Aragon.
or de	Danemarc,	*or* d'Aragon.

Decline after that manner, *le Perou, le Breſil, le Poitou, le Languedoc, le Rône, le Nil, le Caucaſe, le Cantal, &c. L'Indouſtan, l'Anjou, l'Artois, l'Euphrates, l'Averon, l'Appennin, le Gardon, &c.*

Proper names that are of the Plural number either of the maſcu-

line, *or* feminine gender, are declined thus.

Les Ardents,
Des Ardents,
Aus Ardents, &c.

Decline after that manner, *Les Ormeaus, les Alpes, les Indes, les Antilles, &c.*

But proper names, that are of the feminine gender, require the article (*la*) and are declined thus.

Nom. & *Acc.*	la France,	l'Eſpagne.
Gen.	de la France,	de l'Eſpagne.
Part.	à la France,	à l'Eſpagne.
Voc.	France,	Eſpagne.
Abl.	de la France,	de l'Eſpagne.
	or de France,	*or* d'Eſpagne.

Decline ſo, *la Suede, la Pologne, la Normandie, la Champagne, l'Europe, l'Italie, l'Armenie, la Seine, la Loire, l'Oiſe, l'Orne, &c.*

Declenſions of Appellative Nouns.

Appellative nouns are of two ſorts, ſome ſignifie only the matter, a thing conſiſts of, and others, repreſent that matter veſted with a

forme *or* figure: the former, I call * *dividual*, or *material nouns*, and the latter *formal*, or *individual*. Material nouns that are of the masculine gender, and begin with a consonant, are to be declined after this manner; where it is to be observed, that they have no plural number.

Nom. & *Acc.*	pain, du pain, le pain,	*bread.* *some*, or *any bread.* *bread*, or *the bread.*
Gen.	du pain,	*of bread*, or *of the bread.*
Dat.	au pain,	*to bread*, or *to the bread.*
Voc.	pain,	
Abl.	du pain,	*from bread*, or *from the bread.*

Decline after that manner, vin *wine*, lait *milk*, beurre *butter*, bois *wood*, papier *paper*, fer *iron*, verre *glaß*, *&c.*

But dividual nouns that begin with a consonant, if they be of the feminine gender, are to be declined after the manner following.

Nom. &	bière,	*beer.*
	de la bière,	*some*, or *any beer.*
Acc.	la bière,	*beer*, or *the beer.*
Gen.	de la bière,	*of beer*, or *of the beer.*
Dat.	à la bière,	*to beer*, or *to the beer.*
Voc.	bière,	
Abl.	de la bière,	*from beer*, or *from the beer.*

Viande *meat*, crême *cream*, moutarde *muſtard*, terre *earth*, farine *meal*, ſoupe *porrage*, & the like, are to be declined like *beer*.

But names of either gender, if they begin with a vowell, are thus declined.

Or	*Gold.*
de l'or	*ſome*, or *any gold.*
l'or, &c.	*gold*, or *the gold*, *&c.*

Argent *ſilver*, ambre *amber*, etain *tinn*, empois *ſtarch*, ancre *ink*, huile *oile*, ivoire *ivory*, *&c.* are to be declined like *Or*.

2 Individual, or formal nouns of the maſculine gender, that begin

with a conſonant, are to be declined thus.

Nom. & *Acc.*	garçon, / un garçon, / le garçon,	*boy.* / *à boy.* / *the boy.*
Gen.	du garçon,	*of the boy.*
Dat.	au garçon,	*to the boy.*
Voc.	garçon,	*boy.*
Abl.	du garçon,	*from the boy.*

Decline after that manner, Un Roy *a King*, un Prince *à Prince*, un Marquis *à Marquis*, un chapeau *a hat*, un citron *a limon*, *&c.*

But if individual nouns are of the feminine gender and begin with a conſonant, they are declined as the word following.

Nom. & *Acc.*	fille, / une fille, / la fille,	*maid.* / *a maid.* / *the maid.*
Gen.	de la fille,	*of the maid.*
Dat.	à la fille,	*to the maid.*
Voc.	fille,	*maid.*
Abl.	de la fille,	*from the maid.*

Decline after that manner, Une femme *a woman*, une Reine *a Queen*, une Marquiſe *a Marchioneſs*, une

robe *a gown*, une pomme *an apple*, une maiſon *a houſe*, *&c.*

As the plural articles (*les*, *des*, *aux*) are common to both genders, *maſculine* and *feminine*, nouns are declined alike in the plural number. *Expl:*

Nom. & *Acc.*	garçons,	*boys.*
	des garçons,	*ſome*, or *any boys.*
	les garçons,	*boys*, or *the boys.*
Gen.	des garçons,	*of boys*, or *of the boys.*
Dat.	aus garçons,	*to boys*, or *to the boys.*
Voc.	garçons,	*boys.*
Abl.	des garçons,	*from boys*, or *from the boys.*

In the feminine gender, they uſe the ſame articles, and ſay, *filles*, *des filles*, *les filles*, *des filles*, *aus filles*, *&c.*

Nouns ended in the ſingular, with an (l) have, for the moſt part, their plural in (aus) *Expl:* Un cheval *a horſe*, des chevaus *horſes*, General

General Generaus, Canal *Canaus*, un mal *an evil*, des maus *evils*, *&c.*

Except from this rule bal *a ball*, naval *naval*, matinal *that riſes early*, and ſome other words, which in the plural number admitte of an (s) after (l)

Fatal, is hardly found in the plural, and œil *an eye*, is *yeux*, in the ſecond number.

All words ending in the ſingular with one of theſe three letters (*s*, *x*, *z*,) have the ſame termination in the plural. *Expl :* Un bras *one arme*, deus brâs *two armes*, un faix *a burden*, trois faix *three burdens*, un nez *a noſe*, deus nez *two noſes*, &c.

OF ADJECTIVES.

IT is a maxime in the Engliſh tongue, that Adjectives are of all genders and numbers, and that in the conſtruction, They are alwais ſet before ſubſtantives, but in

french the like rules are not alwais obſerved: For there is commonly a diſtinction of genders and numbers, and Adjectives goe ſome times after ſubſtantives.

Now Adjectives are not only declined like other nouns; but are *Comparaiſon* alſo compared in the three degrees of comparaiſon; which are, *the poſitive, the comparative and the ſuperlative.*

The way of comparing adjectives in french, is as follows, and firſt in the maſculine gender.

Grand *great*, plus grand *greater*, le plus grand *the greateſt.*

In the plural.

Grands, plus grands, les plus grands.

In the feminine.

Grande, plus grande, la plus grande.

Grandes, plus grandes, les plus grandes.

Compare after that manner, all adjectives that vary their gender, as, beau, belle *handſome*, brillant, brillante *bright*, long, longue *long*, cruel, cruelle *cruel*, civil, civile *civil*, haut, haute *high*, hureus, hureuſe *happy*, dous, douce *ſweet*, ingenu, ingenuë *frank*, *ingenious*, ſain, ſaine *wholeſome*, fin, fine *cunning*, blanc, blanche *white*, brun, brune *brown*, *&c.*

All adjectives that end with an (e) feminine in the maſculine, are of the common gender under the ſame termination and differ only by the articles, when they are compared. *Expl:*

Juſte, plus juſte, le plus juſte.

Juſtes, plus juſtes, les plus juſtes.

Juſte, plus juſte, la plus juſte, &c.

The plural number is commun to both genders and the only difference lies in the article *le* and *la* which are uſed in the ſuperlative. Compare aimable *lovely*, ſenſible *ſenſible*, noble *noble*, double *double*, jeune

young, jaune *yellow*, quatriéme *the fourth*, facile *eaſie*, and the like, as, you have compared *juſte*.

But the adjective (bon) is quite excepted out of this rule, and muſt be compared thus.

Bon *good*, meilleur *better*, le meilleur *the beſt*.

Bons, meilleurs, les meilleurs.

Bonne, meilleure, la meilleure.

Bonnes, meilleures, les meilleures

Petit, *mauvais*, and *méchant*, are compared two ways. *Expl:*

Petit *little*, plus petit, *or* moindre *leſs*, le plus petit, or *le moindre*, *the leaſt*.

Petite, moindre, la moindre.

Mauvais *bad*, plus mauvais *or* pire *worſe*, le plus mauvais, *or* le pire *the worſt*.

Adverbs of quality which dérive from adjectives, are alſo frequently compared. *Expl:*

Admirablement *admirably*, plus admirablement *more admirably*, le plus admirablement *the moſt admirably*. Senſiblement *ſenſibly*, plus

ſenſiblement *more ſenſibly*, le plus ſenſiblement *the moſt ſenſibly*. Obligeamment *obligingly*, plus obligeamment *more obligingly*, le plus obligeamment *the moſt obligingly*, *&c.*

Loin *farr*, plus loin *farther*, le plus loin *the fartheſt*. Prês *neer*, plus prês *neerer*, le plus prês *the neareſt*, *&c.*

OF PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is a part of ſpeech which is often uſed in ſtead of a noun, to avoid the repetition of it, which would be unpleaſant.

Pronouns are either *perſonal*, *poſſeſſive*, *demonſtrative*, *relative*, or *indefinite*.

Je *I*, tu *thou*, il *he*, elle *she*, ſoi *him*, or *herſelf*, with their plural number, nous *we*, vous *ye*, or *you*, ils *they*, and elles *they*, are perſonal pronouns, which are de-

clined after the following manner.

Nom. Je *I. Genit.* de moi *of me. Dat.* à moi *to me. Accuſ.* me *me. Voc.* caret. *Abl.* de moi *from me. Plural.* Nous *we*, de nous *of us*, à nous *to us*, nous *us*, de nous *from us.*

Tu *thou*, de toi *of thee*, à toi *to thee*, te *thee. Voc.* toi *thou*, de toi *from thee.*

Plur. vous *ye*, de vous *of you*, à vous *to you*, vous *you. Voc.* vous *ye*, de vous *from you.*

Il *he*, de lui *of him*, à lui *to him*, le *him.* Vocat. *caret*, de lui *from him.*

Plur. Ils *they*, d'eux *of them*, à eus *to them*, les *them*, d'eus *from them.*

Elle *she*, d'elle *of her*, à elle *to her*, la *her*, d'elle *from her.*

Plur. elles *they*, d'elles *of them*, à elles *to them*, les *them*, d'elles *from them.*

De ſoi *of himſelf*, or *herſelf*, à ſoi *to him*, or *herſelf*, ſe *him*, or *herſelf*, de ſoi *from him*, or *herſelf.*

The

The pronoun *ſoi* wants à nominative, and is uſed in both the numbers; ſo that *ſoi*, and *ſe* do frequently, ſignifie *themſelves*.

The poſſeſſive pronouns, mon ma mes *my*, ton ta tes *thy*, ſon ſa ſes *his* or *her*, are all declined after this manner.

Nom. & *Acc.* mon, ma, mes. *my.*
Gen. de mon, de ma, de mes, *of my.*
Dat. à mon, à ma, à mes, *to my.*
Voc. mon, ma, mes,
Abl. de mon, de ma, de mes, *fr. my,*

Notre, and its plural nos, *our*, votre, vos, *your*, leur, leurs *their.* are thus declined.

Notre, nos *our,*
de notre, de nos *of our,*
à notre, à nos *to our.*

Votre, vos *your,*
de votre, de vos, *of your,*
à votre, à vos, *to your.*

Leur, leurs *their,*
de leur, de leurs, *of their,*
à leur, à leurs *to their, &c.*

Thoſe three pronouns are of the common gender, and have their penultima short in *notre* and *votre*.

From the ſimple poſſeſſive pronouns *mon*, *ton*, *ſon*, derive the relative *le mien*, *le tien*, *le ſien*, with their feminine gender and plural number, which are alwais declined with the articles, *le*, *la*, *les*, after this manner.

Le mien, la miene *mine*,
du mien, de la miene *of mine*,
au mien, à la miene *to mine*, *&c.*

In the plural.

Les miens, les miennes *mine*,
des miens, des miennes *of mine*,
aus miens, aus miennes *to mine*, *&c.*

Decline ſo, le tien, la tienne *thine*, le ſien, la ſienne, *his* or *hers*. In the like manner, from the poſſeſſive pronouns notre, votre, leur, derive the relative le nôtre *ours*, le vôtre *yours*, le leur *theirs*.

Le nôtre, la nôtre, les nôtres
ours,
du nôtre, de la nôtre, des nôtres
of ours,
au nôtre, à la nôtre, aux nôtres
to ours.

Le vôtre, la vôtre, les vôtres
yours,
du vôtre, de la vôtre, des vôtres
of yours,
au vôtre, à la vôtre, aus vôtres
to yours.

Le leur, la leur, les leurs
theirs,
du leur, de la leur, des leurs
of theirs,
au leur, à la leur, aus leurs
to theirs.

Theſe pronouns are both poſſeſſive and relative, and ought to be much taken notice of by Engliſh men, becauſe the right uſe and Knowledge of them is very hard to perſons of that nation, who have not the like diſtinctions in their own language.

The demonſtrative pronoun *Ce this* or *that*, is thus declined.

Nom.
& } ce, cet *this* or *that,*
Acc.
Gen. de ce, cet *of this* or *that.*
Dat. à ce, cet *to this* or *that.*
Abl. de ce, cet *from this* or *that.*

Cette is of the feminine gender, and *ces* is the plural to both.

Expl:

Ce garçon *this* or *that boy.*
cet homme *this* or *that man.*
cette femme *this* or *that woman.*
Ces garçons *theſe* or *thoſe boys.*
ces hommes *theſe* or *thoſe men.*
ces femmes *theſe* or *thoſe women.*
&c.

The relative pronouns are theſe, qui *who*, quel *what*, lequel *which*, quoi *what thing.*

They are alſo interrogative and muſt be thus declined.

Nom. qui *who.*
Gen. de qui *of whom.*
Dat. à qui *to whom.*
Acc. qui, *and* que *whom.*

Voc. caret.

Abl. de qui *from whom.*

This pronoun *qui* is of all genders and numbers; but *quel* is distinguished by different terminations, has a feminine gender and a plural number, and is declined after this manner.

Nom. & *Acc.* } quel, quelle, quels, quelles *what.*

Gen. de quel, quelle, quels, quelles *of what.*

Dat. à quel, quelle, quels, quelles *to what.*

Abl. de quel, quelle, quels, quelles *from what.*

Take these few examples.

Je ne sai quel homme c'est. *I do not Know what man that is.* Quelle femme est cela? *what woman is that?* Quels amis avez vous? *what friends have you?* Quelles nouvelles? *what news?*

The articles *le, la, les* being joined with the pronoun, *quel* compound the relative *lequel, laquelle,*

leſquels, *leſquelles*, which is thus declined.

Singul.

Lequel, laquelle	*which.*
duquel, de laquelle	*of which.*
auquel, à laquelle	*to which.*
duquel, de laquelle	*from which.*

Plur.

Leſquelles, leſquelles	*which.*
auſquels, auſquelles	*to which.*
deſquels, deſquelles	*from which.*

The pronoun *quoi* wants a nominative, and is thus declined.

Gen. de quoi	*of what thing.*
Dat. à quoi	*to what.*
Acc. que	*what.*
Abl. de quoi	*from what.*

It has no plural number and is properly of the newter gender.

Expl:

Dequoi parlez-vous? *what do you ſpeak of?* A quoi penſez-vous? *what do you think on?* Que dites-vous? *what do you ſay?*

Indefinite pronouns are many, *viz.* quiconque *whoſoever*, chaque *every*, quelque *ſome*, *&c.* which being of ſmall uſe to beginers, may be learned at large in the french Grammar that comes after this compendium.

OF VERBS.

AS nouns are ſigns of things, and are declined by caſes and numbers; ſo verbs are ſigns of actions, and are conjugated by moods, tenſes numbers and perſons.

There are in the french tongue four diſtinct conjugations, which are Known by the infinitive mood.

The firſt and chiefeſt ends in (er) as aimer *to love*, parler *to ſpeak*, frapper *to ſtrike*. They are thus conjugated, *&c.*

* * *

Indicative Mood, Present tense.

AMO, &c.

J'aime	*I love.*
tu aimes	*thou lov'st.*
il aime, Elle ~~[illegible]~~, she	*he loves.*
nous aimons	*we love.*
vous aimez	*ye love.*
ils aîme-*nt* Elles, fem.	*they love.*

Imperfect tense.

AMABAM, &c.

prou. orthogr.			
J'aimês	*ois*	*I did*	love.
tu aimês	*ois*	*th: didst*	
il aimet	*oit*	*he did*	
n: aimions		*we did*	
v: aimiez		*ye did*	
ils aimêt	*oient*	*they did*	

Definite tense.

AMAVI, &c.

J'aimé *ai* *I lov'd.*

tu aimâs	*th: lov'dſt.*	
il aima	*he lov'd.*	
N: aimâmes	*we*	lov'd.
v: aimâtes	*ye*	
îls aimére-*nt*	*they*	

Future tenſe.

Amabo, &c.

J'aimeré *ai*	*I ſhall,*
tu aimerâs	or *will,*
il aimera	*love.*
n: aimerons	*&c.*
v: aimerez	
îls aimeront	

The French have imitated the Latin tongue in thoſe four ſimple tenſes. But in the four following, Which are compound, they have imitated the Germans, who uſe many auxiliary verbs in their conjugation, as the English do.

(***)

The first compound, or *preter-perfect tense.*

Pron. Orth. AMAVI, &c.

J'é *ai*	aimé	*I have.*
tu âs		*th: hast.*
il a		*he has.*
n: avons		*we* } *have*
v: avez		*ye* } *lov'd.*
îls ont		*they*

The second compound, or *plu-perfect tense.*

AMAVERAM, &c.

J'avês *ois*	aimé	*I had* } *I had.*
tu avês *ois*		*th: hadst* } *lov'd.*
il avet *oit*		*he* } or *I*
n: avions		*we* } *lov'd.*
v: aviez		*ye* } *before.*
îls avêt *oient*		*they*

As the definite and the future compound j'us aimé *I had lov'd*,

and j'aurai aimé *I shall have lov'd*, are ſeldome uſed, I referr the learner to the French Grammar.

Imperative Mood.

AMA, &c.

aime	*love thou.*
qu'il aime	*let him love.*
aimons	*let us love.*
aimez	*love ye.*
qu'ils aîme-*nt*	*let them love.*

Conditional Mood, imperfect tenſe.

AMAREM, &c.

J'aimerês *ois*	*I would*	love.
tu aimerês *ois*	*th: wouldſt*	
il aimeret *oit*	*he would*	
n: aimerions	*we would*	
v: aimeriez	*ye would*	
îls aimerêt *oient*	*they would*	

Preterit Compound.

AMAVISSEM, &c.

J'aurês	aimé	*I would.*
tu aurês		*have.*
il auret		*lov'd,*
n: aurions		or
v: auriez		*I had lov'd.*
ils aurêt *oient*		*&c.*

Optative Mood, imperfect tense.

UTINAM AMAREM, &c.

Plût à Dieu que	J'aimasse	*would to God,*
	tu aimasses	*I lov'd* or
	il aimât	*I wish I lov'd,*
	n: amassions	or
	v: aimassiez	*did love,*
	ils aimâsse-*nt*	*&c.*

The Future tense.

UTINAM AMEN, &c.

Dieu veüille que, ou, Ie souhaite que	J'aime	*God grant,*
	tu aimes	or
	il aime	*I wish*
	n: aimions	*I may*
	v: amiez	*love,*
	ils aime-*nt*	*&c.*

The first preter-compound.

UTINAM AMAVERIM, &c.

Dieu veüille que, ou, Ie souhaite que	J'eye	aimé.	*God grant,*
	tu eyes		or
	il ait		*I wish*
	n: eyons		*I may*
	v: eyez		*have*
	ils êye-*nt*		*lov'd,*
			&c.

* * *

The ſecond preter-compound.

UTINAM AMAVISSEM, &c.

Plût à Dieu que, ou, Ie ſouhaiterois que	J'uſſe tu uſſes il ût n: uſſions v: uſſiez ils ûſſe-*nt*	aimé.	*Would to God I had. or I wish I might have lov'd, &c.*

The ſubjunctive Mood has the ſame tenſes, but with different ſignes, and in an other order: for the future of the optative ſtands for the preſent tenſe of the ſubjunctive, which mood has no future, as the optative no preſent.

The ſubjunctive Mood, Preſent tenſe.

QUAMVIS AMEM, &c.

	J'aime	*Althô I*
	tu aimes	*love,*
Bien	il aime	or
que	n: aimions	*do love,*
	v: aimiez	*&c.*
	ils aîme-*nt*	

The imperfect tenſe.

QUAMVIS AMAREM, &c.

	J'aimaſſe	*Althô I*
	tu aimaſſes	*did love,*
Bien	il aimât	*&c.*
que	n: aimaſſions	
	v: aimaſſiez	
	ils aimâſſe-*nt*	

The firſt preter-compound.

QUAMVIS AMAVERIM, &c.

Bien que	J'aie &c.	aimé	*Althô I have lov'd, &c.*

The ſecond preter-compound.

QUAMVIS AMAVISSEM, &c.

Bien que	J'uſſe &c.	aimé	*Althô I had lov'd, &c.*

The infinitive Mood.

AMARE, &c.

Aimer,	*to love.*
avoir aimé,	*to have lov'd.*
Participe, aimant,	*loving.*
a-yant aimé,	*having lov'd.*

Theſe five prepoſitions De, *of*, or *from*, *to*, à *to*, par *by*, pour *for*, ſans *Without*, are often conſtrued with the infinitive mood. *Expl:*

L'Art de parler, *The Art of ſpeaking.* Je viens de boire, *I come from drinking.* Il eſt reſolu d'attendre, *He is reſolved to ſtay.* Commençons par nous réjoüir, *Let us begin With mirth*, or *with rejoicing.* Il eſt puni pour avoir volé, *He is punished for robbing.* On ne peut vivre ſans manger, *None can live Without eating*, *&c.*

The ſame prepoſitions are ſome times conſtrued with the infinitive mood in the preter-parfect tenſe, which is compound with the auxiliary verb *avoir. Expl:*

Il n'eſt pas ſi méchant que d'avoir fait un tel crime, *He is not ſo wicked as to have committed ſuch a crime*, *&c.*

But the prepoſition APRES is never conſtrued with the infinitive ſimple, thô it is frequently found with the compound. *Expl:*

Aprês avoir dormi deux heures il ſe réveilla, *He awaked after he had ſlept two houres, &c.*

Te prepoſition EN is never conſtrued with any part of the infinitive mood, except with the participle in ANT. *Expl:*

En parlant à votre frere, il nous ſouvint de vous, *As we was ſpeaking with your Brother we thought on you.* En revenant de la Campagne nous trouvâmes beaucoup d'Officiers ſur la route, *As we came from the Contrey we met many Officers upon the road, &c.*

THE SECOND CONJUGATION *is of verbs ending in* (IR) *as* batir *to build*, banir *to bannish*, avertir *to adverti ſe, warn*, or *give notice to*, punir *to punish, &c.*

Indicative Mood, preſent tenſe.

PUNIO, &c.

Je puni, *I punish, &c.*
tu punis,
il punit,
n: punissons, *we punish,*
v: punissez, *&c.*
ils punisse-*nt.*

Imperfect tense.

PUNIEBAM, &c.

Je punissês *ois* *I punished,*
tu punissês *ois* or
il punisset *ois* *did punish,*
n: punissions or *I was*
v: punissiez *punishing,*
ils punissêt *oient* *&c.*

Definite tense.

PUNIVI, &c.

Je punis *I punished,*
tu punis or
il punit *did punish,*
n: punîmes *&c.*
v: punîtes
ils punîre-*nt*

Future tenſe.

PUNIAM, &c.

Je puniré *ai*	*I ſhall,*
tu puniras	or
il punira	*will punish,*
n: punirons	*&c.*
v: punirez	
ils puniront	

The auxiliary verb, being the ſame in all the compound tenſes, I ſhall ſet here the firſt perſon of each tenſe only.

J'ai	puni	*I have*	*punish'd.*
j'avois		*had,*	
j'us		*had,*	
j'aurai		*ſhall have*	

The Imperative Mood.

PUNI, &c.

puni	*punish thou*
qu'il puniſſe	*let him* } *punish*
puniſſons	*let us* }
puniſſez	*punish ye*
qu'*ils* puniſſe-*nt*	*let 'em punish, &c.*

The Conditional Mood, imperfect tense.

PUNIREM, &c.

Je punirois	*I would,*
tu punirois	or
il puniroit	*should,*
n: punirions	*punish,*
v: puniriez	*&c.*
îls punirêt *oient*	

Preter compound tense.

PUNISSEM, &c.

J'aurois puni,
&c.
I would, or *should, have punished*, &c.

Optative Mood, imperfect tense.

UTINAM PUNIREM, &c.

Plût à Dieu que
Je punisse
tu punisses
il punît
n: punissions
v: punissiez
îls punîsse-*nt*

Would to God I did punish, &c.

Future tenſe.

UTINAM PUNIAM, &c.

Dieu veüille que
Je puniſſe
tu puniſſes
il puniſſe
n: puniſſions
v: puniſſiez
ils puniſſe-nt

God grant I may punish, &c.

Firſt preter Compound.

UTINAM PUNIVERIM, &c.

Dieu veüille que J'aie puni, &c.

God grant I may have punish'd, &c.

Second preter Compound.

UTINAM PUNIVISSEM, &c.

Plût à Dieu que J'uſſe puni, &c.

Would to God I had punished, &c.

Subjunctive Mood, preſent tenſe.

QUAMVIS PUNIAM, &c.

Bien que Je puniſſe, ſſes, ſſe,
n: puniſſions, iez, ſſe-*nt*

Imperfect tenſe.

Althô I punish'd QUAMVIS PUNIREM, &c.

I did punish. Je puniſſe, ſſes, ît
n: puniſſions, iez, iſſe-*nt*

First preter Compound.

QUAMVIS PUNIVERIM, &c.

I have, J'aie puni, &c.

Second Compound.

I had punish'd, &c. QUAMVIS PUNIVISSEM, &c.
J'uſſe puni, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Punir, *To punish.*
avoir puni, *to have punish'd.*
puniſſant, *punishing.*
a-yant puni, *having punish'd.*

THE THIRD CONJUGATION *is of verbs ending in* (OIR) *as* recevoir *to receave*, concevoir *to conceave*, appercevoir *to perceave*, *&c.*

Indicative Mood, present tense.

ACCIPIO.

Je reçoi	*I receave.*
tu reçois	*thou receav'st.*
il reçoit	*he receaves.*
n: reçevons	*we receave.*
v: reçevez	*ye receave.*
ils reçoive-nt	*they receave.*

Imperfect tense.

ACCIPIEBAM.

Je recevês *ois*	*I receav'd,* or *did receave, &c.*
tu recevês *ois*	
il recevet *oit*	
n: recevions	
v: receviez	
ils recevêt *oient*	

Definite

Definite tense.

ACCEPI, &c.

Je reçus *eus*	*I receav'd;* or *did receave, &c.*
tu reçûs *eus*	
il reçut *eut*	
n: reçûmes	
v: reçûtes	
ils reçûre-*nt*	

Future tense.

ACCIPIAM, &c.

Je recevré *ai*	*I shall,* or *will receave &c.*
tu recevrâs	
il recevra	
n: recevrons	
v: recevrez	
ils recevront	

The compound tenses.

ACCEPI.

J'é *ai* reçû, &c.	*I have receav'd. &c.*

ACCEPERAM.

J'avês reçû, &c.	*I had receav'd. &c.*

Imperative Mood, preſent tenſe.

ACCIPE, &c.

Reçoi,	*Receave thou.*
qu'il reçoive,	*let him receave.*
recevons,	*let us receave.*
recevez	*receave ye* or *you.*
qu'ils reçoivent	*let them receave, &c.*

The Conditional Mood, imperfect tenſe.

ACCIPEREM, &c.

Je recevrês, ês, et,	*ois, oit.*
n: recevrions, ez, ent,	*oient.*
I would, or *ſhould receave, &c.*	

Preter-compound tense.

ACCEPISSEM, &c.

J'aurês, ês, et,
n: aurions, iez, êt } reçu, &c.
I would, or *should have receav'd*,

Optative Mood, imperfect tense.

UTINAM ACCEPISSEM, &c.

Plût à Dieu que } Je reçusse, ûsses, çût.
n: reçussions, iez.
reçûsse-*nt*.
Would to God I did receave, &c.

Future tense.

UTINAM ACCIPIAM, &c.

Dieu veüille que } Je reçoive, tu reçoives, *il* reçoive, n: recevions, v: receviez, *ils* reçoive-*nt*
God grant, I may receave, &c.

Preter-compound tenses.

UTINAM ACCEPERIM, &c.

Dieu veüille que J'aie reçû, &c.
God Grant I may have receaved, &c.

UTINAM ACCEPISSEM, &c.

Plût à Dieu que J'usse reçu, &c.
Would to God I had receav'd, &c.

Subjunctive Mood, Present tense.

QUAMVIS ACCIPIAM, &c.

Bien que Je reçoive, &c.
Althô I receave, &c.

* * *

Imperfect tenſe.

QUAMVIS ACCIPEREM, &c.

Bien que Je reçuſſe, tu reçûſſes, il reçût, *que* nous reçuſſions, vous reçuſſiez, ils reçûſſe-*nt*.

Althô I receaved, or *did receave*, *&c.*

Preter compound tenſes.

QUAMVIS ACCEPERIM, &c.

Bien que J'aie reçû, &c.

Althô I have receaved, *&c.*

QUAMVIS ACCEPISSEM, &c.

Bien que J'uſſe reçû, &c.

Althô I had receaved, *&c.*

(***)

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Imperfect tense.

Recevoir,	*To receave.*
avoir reçû,	*to have receav'd.*
recevant,	*receaving.*
a-yant reçû,	*having receav'd.*

THE FOURTH CONJUGATION
Is of verbs ending in (RE) *as.*

Rendre *to restore*, or give back again, repondre *to answer*, peindre *to painte* or *limne*, &c.

Indicative Mood, present tense.

REDDO, &c.

Je réns	*I restore.*
tu rens	*th: restorest.*
il rend	*he restores.*
n: rendons	*we restore.*
v: rendez	*ye restore.*
ils rende-nt	*They restore.*

Imperfect tense.

REDDEBAM, &c.

Je rendês *oie*	*I restored.*
tu rendês *ois*	or
il rendet *oit*	*did restore,*
n: rendions	*&c.*
v: rendiez	
ils rendêt *oient*	

Definite tense.

REDDIDI, &c.

Je réndis	*I restored,*
tu rendis	or
il rendit	*did restore,*
n: rendîmes	*&c.*
v: rendîtes	
ils rendîre-*nt*	

Future tense.

Reddam, &c.

Je rendré *ai*	*I shall*
tu rendrâs	or
il rendra	*will restore,*
n: rendrons	*&c.*
v: rendrez	
îls rendront	

Preter-compound tenses.

Reddidi, &c.

J'ai rendu, &c.

I have restored, &c.

Reddideram, &c.

J'avês rendu, &c.

I had restored, &c.

Imperative Mood.

Preſent and Future tenſe.

REDDE, &c.

Rens,	*Reſtore thou.*
qu'il rende,	*let him reſtore.*
rendons,	*let us reſtore.*
rendez,	*reſtore ye.*
qu'ils rende-nt	*let them reſtore.*

Conditional Mood.

Imperfect tenſe.

REDDEREM, &c.

Je rendrês, ês, et, *ois, oit.*
n: rendrions, iez, êt, *oient.*
I Would, or *should reſtore, &c.*

J'aurês	rendu	*I would* or *should have reſtored, &c.*
n: aurions		

Optative Mood.

Imperfect tense.

UTINAM REDDEREM, &c.

Plût à Dieu que { Je rendisse, isses, ndît
n: rendissions, issiez, isse-*nt*.

Would to God, I did restore, &c.

Future tense.

UTINAM REDDAM, &c.

Dieu veüille que { Je rende, ndes, nde.
n: rendions, diez, nde-*nt*.

God grant, I may restore, &c.

Preter-compound tenses.

UTINAM REDDIDERIM, &c.

Dieu veüille que J'aie rendu, &c.

God grant, I may have restored, &c.

UTINAM REDDIDISSEM, &c.

Plût à Dieu que J'uſſe réndu, &c.
Would to God, I had reſtored, &c.

Subjunctive Mood.

Preſent tenſe.

QUAMVIS REDDAM, &c.

Bien que { Je rénde, ndes, nde.
n: réndions, diez, nde-*nt*.
Althô I reſtore, or *do reſtore, &c.*

QUAMVIS REDDEREM, &c.

Bien que { Je réndiſſe, ndiſſes, ndît
n: réndiſſions, diſſiez, rendiſſe-*nt*.
Althô I did reſtore, &c.

Preter-compound tenses.

QUAMVIS REDDIDERIM, &c.

Bien que { J'aie / n: aions } rẽndu, &c.
Althô I have restored, &c.

QUAMVIS REDDIDISSEM, &c.

Bien que { J'usse / n: ussions } réndu, &c.
Althô I had restored, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

REDDERE, &c.

Rendre	*To restore.*
avoir rendu	*to have restored.*
rendant	*restoring.*
a-yant rendu	*having restored.*

***

Note,

Note, that the verbs of the fourth Conjugation that have an (i) before the letter (n) of the Infinitive Mood, as peindre *to painte*, craindre *to fear*, joindre *to joine*, and the like, aſſume a (g) before the three perſons of the plural number in the Preſent tenſe, of the Indicative, and in all the perſons of the Imperfect and definite tenſes and all tenſes that derive from thence, in other moods. *Expl.*

Je pein	*I paint.*
tu peins	*th: painteſt.*
il peint	*he paints.*
n: peignons	*we paint.*
v: peignez	*ye paint.*
ils peigne-*nt*	*They paint.*
Je peignois	*I Was painting.*
Je peignis	or *I did paint.*
&c.	*&c.*

You will ſee the conjugation of thoſe verbs at length in the French Grammar in the verb Peindre *to painte.*

The four examples I have ſet here for the regular conjugation, will be ſufficient to show, how the french inflect their verbs in the active and neuter voice. Now it remaines that I should show how they conjugate thoſe of the paſſive: but becauſe the reflexive verbs are of great uſe in the french tongue, and that it is impoſſible ever to underſtand, *or* ſpeak it well without à true Knowledge of their uſe and conjugation; I shall ſet here one of the firſt, which will ſerve for all the others; The ſame order of moods, tenſes, numbers and perſons, being Kept Thorout all the conjugations, obſerving only the true character of each, as it has already been demonſtrated.

All active verbs may be reflected in all the conjugations by ſetting the accuſative caſe of the perſonal pronouns betwixt the nominative and the verb, and ſome times before, or after; as may be ſeen in the following examples.

Indicative Mood,

Preſent tenſe.

S.e LAVER	*to wash ones ſelf.*
Je me lave	*I wash my ſelf.*
tu te laves	*th: washeſt thy ſelf.*
il ſe lave	*he washes him ſelf.*
n: nous lavons	*we wash ourſelves.*
v: vous lavez	*ye wash your ſelves.*
îls ſe lâve-nt	*they wash them ſelves.*

Imperfect tenſe.

Je me lavês *ois*	*I was washing.*
tu te lavês *ois*	*my ſelf,* or *I did*
il ſe lavet *oit*	*washe myſelf.*
n: nous lavions	*&c.*
v: vous laviez	
îls ſe lavêt *oient*	

(***)

Definite tenſe.

Je me lavé *ai*	*I Waſhed my ſelf,*
tu te lavâs	or *I did wash*
il ſe lava	*my ſelf, &c.*
n: nous lavâmes	
v: vous lavâtes	
îls ſe lavére-*nt*	

The Future tenſe.

Je me laveré *ai*	*I ſhall,*
tu te laverâs	or *Will Wash*
il ſe lavera	*my ſelf, &c.*
n: nous laverons	
v: vous laverez	
îls ſe laveront	

All the ſimple tenſes of the indicative mood are to be conjugated after that example, keeping ſtill the character of every conjugation, and ſo you may ſay.

Je me puni, *I punish my ſelf*; tu te punis, *thou puniſheſt thyſelf*; il ſe punit, *he punishes himſelf*; elle ſe

punit, *she punishes herſelf*; nous nous puniſſons, *we punish our ſelves*; vous vous puniſſez, *ye punish yourſelves*; ils ſe puniſſent, *they punish them ſelves*; elles ſe puniſſent, *they punish them ſelves.*

In the other tenſes the ſame order muſt be kept, as in the Imperfect. Je me puniſſois, *I did punish my ſelf*, &c. In the definite, Je me punis, *I punished my ſelf*, &c.

In the future, Je me punirai, *I hall* or *will punish my ſelf*, &c.

Note, that in all the conjugations the (e) feminine which is at the end of theſe three accuſative caſes *me, te, ſe*, is alwayes cutt off before a vowel, when the words are cloſe joined together. *Expl.*

Je m'aime, *I love my ſelf*; tu t'agguerris, *thou grow'ſt warlike*; il s'apperçoit, *he perceaves*, or *takes notice*; ils s'étendent, *they extend them ſelves*; elles s'entendoient, *they underſtod one an other*, &c.

Je ne puis m'eloigner de vous, *I can not go from you*; tu veux t'aſ-

ſujettir à cela, *thou wilt confine thy ſelf to that*; il pourra s'appercevoir de votre deſſein, *he may perceave your deſign*; ils ne peuvent s'entendre, *they can not underſtand one an other*, &c.

The reflexive verbs are conjugated in both numbers, plural and ſingular, as may be obſerved in the foregoing examples, and the ſignification of them is alwayes explained by theſe words.

Moi-même *myſelf*, toi-même *thyſelf*, lui-même *himſelf*, elle-même *herſelf*, nous-mêmes *our ſelves*, vous-même *yourſelf*, vous-mêmes *yourſelves*, eux-mêmes *themſelves*, elles-mêmes *themſelves*, &c.

But the reciprocal verbes, which have the ſame order of conjugation, are only uſed in the plural number; becauſe they ſuppoſe two agents, whoſe action returnes from the one to the other, and that is alwayes explained by theſe words; L'un l'autre, *or* les uns les autres

one an other, or by theſe adverbs; reciproquement, *reciprocally*; mutuellement, *mutually*. The following examples will clear that matter.

Nous nous aimons Madame & moi, *my lady and I love one an other*; vous vous plaignez l'un de l'autre, *ye complaine of one an other*; ces gens ſe trompent les uns les autres, *thoſe people deceave one an other*, &c.

It is eaſy to ſee, by thoſe examples how much the reflexive and the reciprocal verbs differr in ſignification, thô they are alike in order of conjugation, and how blind Grammarians have been hitherto, who have confounded thoſe two diſtinct ideas in one ſole notion, calling reciprocal verbs thoſe that are moſt commonly reflexive.

Now the compound tenſes of both reflexive, and reciprocal verbs, alter their auxiliary, and in ſtead of AVOIR *to have*, uſe the ſubſtantive

être *to be*, which manner of joining two verbs of so different a nature in an active conjugation, seemes very ridiculous at first, to strangers that stick to the strict signification of particular words, and have more regard to a litteral interpretation, then to the sense and meaning of termes. But if they will remember this maxim, *verba valent usu*, they will easily acquiesce, and not contend, as impertinent and shallow coxcombs use to do at first, when they learne any language. If several English phrases and proprieties were turned into other languages, word by word, they would appear very insipid and ridiculous to forainers, who do not understand the English tongue. For example, if one should turne the following expressions out of English in to French, word by word,

Do you speak Latin?

Faites-vous parler Latin?

It would, ſignifie *Do you make one to ſpeak Latin?* Which is quite an other ſenſe; But, *Putt the horſes in the coach, we will carry horſes into France, he is gone on horſe back*, and ſeveral other ſuch phraſes, would be nonſenſical in French, if they were thus tranſlated. *Mettez les chevaux dans le carroſſe, nous voulons porter des chevaux en France, il eſt allé ſur un cheval-dos*, &c.

Be therefore docile and not contentious, and learn the conjugation of reflexive verbs in the compound tenſes as follows.

The firſt compound tenſe.

Je me ſuis lavé	*I have waſhed*
tu t'es lavé	*myſelf*, &c.
il s'eſt lavé	
n: nous ſommes lavez	
v: vous êtes lavez	
ils ſe ſont lavez.	

Second Compound.

Je m'ctois lavé	*I had waſhed*
tu t'ctois lavé	*my ſelf, &c.*
il s'ctoit lavé	
n: nous ctions lavez	
v: vous ctiez lavez	
ils s'ctoient lavez, *&c.*	

Obſerve that the participle *lavé* receaves à diſtinction of gender and number in French, thô it is invariable in English, and ſo when a woman ſpeaks; She ſays, *Je me ſuis lavée*; and in the plural, *nous nous ſommes lavées, &c.*

Imperative Mood.

Lave-toi	*waſh thy ſelf.*
qu'il ſe lave	*let him waſh him ſelf.*
lavons-nous	*let us waſh our ſelves.*
lavez-vous	*waſh your ſelves.*
qu'ils ſe lâve-nt	*let them waſh them ſelves.*

Conditional Mood.

Je me laverois	*I would,*
tu te laverois	or *should wash*
il ſe laveroit	*my ſelf, &c.*
n: nous laverions	
v: vous laveriez	
ils ſe laveroient	

Preter-compound tenſes.

Je me ſerois	lavé	*I would,*
tu te ſerois	*or*	or
il ſe ſeroit	lavée	*should*
n: nous ſerions	lavez	*have*
v: vous ſeriez	*or*	*wash'd*
ils ſe ſeroient	lavées.	*my ſelf, &c.*

Optative Mood, imperfect tenſe.

Plût à Dieu que Je me lavaſſe, *Would to God I did wash my ſelf, que* tu te lavaſſes, *that th: didſt wash thy ſelf,* qu'il ſe lavât, *that he did wash him ſelf, que* nous nous

lavaſſions, *that we did Wash our ſelves*; *que* vous lavaſſiez, *that ye did wash your ſels*; *qu'*ils ſe lavâſſent, *that they did wash themſelves.*

Future tenſe.

Dieu veüille que Je me lavẽ; *God grant I may wash my ſelf, &c. que* tu te laves, *qu'*il ſe lave, *que* nous nous lavions, *que* vous vous l'aviez, *qu'*ils ſe lâvent.

Preter-compound tenſes.

Dieu veüille que

Je me ſois	lavé	
tu te ſois	*or*	
il ſe ſoit	lavée	
n: nous ſoyons	lavez	
v: ſoïez	*or*	
ils ſe ſoient	lavées	

God grant I may have washed my ſelf, &c.

Plût à

Plût à Dieu que	Je me fusse tu te fusses il se fût	lavé, *or* lavée.
	n: nous fussions v: vous fussiez ils se fussent	lavez, *or* lavées.

Would to God I had wash'd my self, &c.

Subjunctive Mood.

Bien que	Je me lave, &c.	*Althô I*
	Je me lavasse, &c.	*Wash, I did wash,*
	Je me sois Je me fusse } lavé, &c.	or *I have,*

I had washed myself, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Me laver	*to wash my self,*
te laver	*to wash thy self,*
se laver	*to wash him self,*
	or
nous laver	*to wash ourselves,*
vous laver	*to wash yourselves,*
se laver	*to wash themselves*, &c.

M'être } lavé, *To have waſhed my,*
t'être } *or thy, him, herſelf, our,*
s'être lavée, *your, themſelves, &c.*
nous être lavez
vous être } *or*
s'être lavées.

me
te
ſe } lavant *Waſhing, my, thy, him, herſelf,*
nous *our, your*
vous *themſelves.*
ſe

M'étant lavé, *or* lavée, *having waſhed my ſelf, &c.*
nous étant lavez, *or* lavées, *having waſhed ourſelves, &c.*

THE CONJUGATION OF verbs (IN) *the passive voice.*

The French have properly no passive verbs that are distinct from the active by different terminations, as it is in Latin; But they inflect them as the English, with the auxiliary verb être *to be* after this manner.

Indicative Mood, present tense.

AMOR, &c.

Je suis	aimé	, ée	*I am lov'd,*
tu ês	puni	, ie	*punish'd*
il est	reçu	, ue	*receav'd,* &c.

or

n: sommes	aimez	, ées	*We are*
v: êtes	punis	, ies	*lov'd,*
ils sont	reçus	, ues	*punished*
			receav'd, &c.

Observe that the participle passive in all conjugations, receaves à

difference of gender and number as, *aimé, aimée, puni punie, reçu, reçue,* &c. Which in the plural admitte of an (s).

Imperfect tense.

Amabar, &c.

J'etois	aimé, ée	*I was*
tu etois	puni, ie	*lauv'd,*
il etoit	reçu, ue.	*punished*
n: etions	aimez, ées	*receav'd,*
v: etiez	punis, ies	&c.
ils etoient	reçus, ues.	

Definite tense.

Amatus sum, &c.

Je fus	aimé, ées	*I was*
tu fus	puni, ie	*lov'd,*
il fut	reçu, ue.	*punish'd,*
n: fûmes	aimez, ées	*receav'd,*
v: fûtes	punis, ies	&c.
ils fûrent	reçus, ues.	

Future tenſe.

AMABOR, &c.

Je ſeré, *ai*	aimé, ée	*I hall,*
tu ſerâs	puni, ie	or *will*
il ſera	reçu, ue.	*be lov'd,*
n: ſerons	aimez, ées	*punish'd,*
v: ſerez	punis, ies	*receav'd,*
ils ſeront	reçus, ues.	&c.

Preter-compound tenſes.

AMATUS FUI, &c.

J'ai	été	aimé, ée	*I have*
tu âs		puni, ie	*been*
il a		reçu, ue.	*lov'd,*
n: avons	été	aimez, ées	*punish'd,*
v: avez		punis, ies	*receav'd,*
ils ont		reçus, ues.	&c.

We have been lov'd, punish'd, receav'd, &c.

Second Compound tense.

AMATUS ERAM,
vel FUERAM, &c.

J'avês	été	aimé, ée	*I had*
tu avês		puni, ie	*been*
il avet		reçu, ue.	*lov'd*, &c.

or

n: avions	été	aimez, ées	*I was*
v: aviez		punis, ies	*lov'd be-*
îls avêt		reçûs, ues.	*fore*, &c.

Definite, or *third compound tense.*

AMATUS ERAM,
vel FUERAM, &c.

J'us	été	aimé, ée	*I had*
tu ûs		puni, ie	*been*
il ut		reçu, ue.	*lov'd*, &c.

or

n: ûmes	été	aimez, ées	*I was*
v: ûtes		punis, ies	*lov'd*
îls ûre-*nt*		reçus, ues.	*before*, &c.

Future, or *fourth compound tenſe.*

AMATUS ERO, vel FUERO, &c.

J'aurai tu aurâs il aura	été	aimé, ée puni, ie reçu, ue.	*I ſhall,* or *will* *be lov'd,* &c.
n: aurons v: aurez ils auront	été	aimez, ées punis, ies reçus, ues.	*we ſhall,* or *will* *be lov'd,* &c.

Imperative Mood.

AMATOR TU, &c.

Sês, *ois* qu'*il* ſet, *oit* qu'elle ſet		aimé, ée puni, ie reçu, ue	*be thou,* *lov'd, let* *him be, let* *her be lov'd,* &c.
ſcions ſciez qu'*ils* ſêt		aimez, ées punis, ies reçus, ues	*let us be,* *be ye lov'd,* *let them* *be lov'd,* &c.

Conditional Mood.

Imperfect tenſe.

AMARER, &c.

Je ſerês	aimé, ée	*I would,*
tu ſerês	puni, ie	or
il ſeret	reçu, ue.	*ſhould,*
n: ſerions	aimez, ées	*be lov'd,*
v: ſeriez	banis, ies	*puniſh'd,*
ils ſerêt	reçus, ues.	*receav'd,*
		&c.

Preter-compound tenſe.

AMATUS ESSEM, vel FUISSEM, &c.

J'aurês	eté	aimé, ée	*I would*
tu aurês		puni, ie	*have been*
il auret		reçu, ue.	*lov'd*, &c.
			or
n: aurions	eté	aimez, ées	*I had*
v: auriez		punis, ies	*been*
ils aurêt		reçus, ues.	*lov'd,*
			puniſh'd, &c.

Optative Mood, imperfect tenſe.

UTINAM AMARER, &c.

Plût à Dieu que	Je fuſſe	aimé, ée	
	tu fuſſes	puni, ie	
	il fût	reçu, ue	
	n: fuſſions	aimez, ées	
	v: fuſſiez	punis, ies	
	ils fuſſent	reçus, ues	

Would to God I was lov'd, &c.

Future tenſe.

UTINAM AMER, &c.

Dieu veüille que	Je ſês	aimé, ée	
	tu ſês	puni, ie	
	qu'il ſet	reçu, ue	
	n: ſeions	aimez, ées	
	v: ſeiez	punis, ies	
	ils ſêt	reçus, ues.	

God grant I may be lov'd, &c.

Preter-compound tenſes.

UTINAM AMATUS SIM, vel FUERIM, &c.

Dieu veüille que

J'aye	été	aimé, ée	
tu ayes		puni, ie	
il ait		reçu, ue.	
n: ayons	été	aimez, ées	
v: ayez		punis, ies	
ils âye-*nt*		reçus, ues.	

God grant I may have been lov'd punish'd, receav'd, &c.

UTINAM AMATUS ESSEM, vel FUISSEM, &c.

Plût à Bien que

J'uſſe	été	aimé, ée	
tu uſſes		puni, ie	
il ût		reçu, ue.	
n: uſſions	été	aimez, ées	
v: uſſiez		punis, ies	
ils uſſe-*nt*		reçus, ues.	

Would to God I had been lov'd, &c.

Subjunctive Mood, Preſent tenſe.

QUAMVIS AMER, &c.

	Je ſês	aimé, ée
	tu ſês	puni, ie
Bien	*il* ſet	reçu, ue.
que	n: ſcions	aimez, ées
	v: ſcyez	punis, ies
	ils ſêt	reçus, ues.

Althô I am lov'd punish'd, &c.

Imperfect tenſe.

QUAMVIS AMARER, &c.

	Je fuſſe	aimé, ée
	tu fuſſes	puni, ie
Bien	*il* fût	reçu, ue.
que	n: fuſſions	aimez, ées
	v: fuſſiez	punis, ies
	ils fûſſe-*nt*	reçus, ues.

Althô I was lov'd punish'd receav'd, &c.

Preter-compound tenſes.

QUAMVIS AMATUS SIM, &c.

Bien que { J'aye été aimé, ée, / tu ayes été aimé, ée, *&c.*

Althô I have been lov'd, &c.

QUAMVIS AMATUS ESSEM, vel FUISSEM, &c.

Bien que { J'uſſe été aimé, ée, / tu uſſes été aimé, ée, *&c.*

Althô I had been lov'd, &c.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and Imperfect tenſes.

être aimé, ée; puni, ie; reçu, ue; rendu, ue; contraint, contrainte; joint, jointe, *&c.*

To be lov'd, puniſh'd, receave, reſtored. conſtrain'd, joyned, &c.

Preter

Preter-compound tenſe.

AMATUS ESSE, vel FUISSE, &c.

Avoir eté aimé, puni, *&c.*
To have been lov'd, punish'd, &c.

Participle preſent, and Imperfect.

Etant aimé, puni, reçu, *&c.*
Being lov'd, punish'd, receav'd, &c.

A-yant eté aimé, puni, reçu, *&c.*
Having been lov'd, punish'd, receav'd, &c.

Note that paſſive verbs admitte the prepoſitions *de, à, pour, par, ſans, aprês.* as well as the active and the neuter. *Expl.*

D'être aimé, puni, reçu, rendu, contraint, *&c.*
Of being lov'd, punish'd receav'd. reſtored, conſtrain'd, &c.

Pour avoir été aimé, puni, reçu, rendu, contraint, *&c.*

For having been lov'd, punish'd, receav'd, restor'd, constrain'd, &c.

Take notice that any participle passive, in all conjugations, either of regular, *or* irregular verbs, may be placed after every person of the auxiliary verbs, according to its gender and number. *Expl.*

être aimé, aimez, aimée, aimées, *&c. To be lov'd,* &c.

être puni, punie, punis, punies, *&c. To be punish'd,* &c.

Avoir été reçu, reçue, reçus, reçues, *&c.*

To have been receav'd, &c.

étant rendu, rendue, rendus, rendues, *&c.*

Being restored, &c.

Je suis contraint, contrainte, joint, jointe, *&c.*

I am constrain'd, joined, &c.

Nous ſommes aimez aimées, punis punies, reçus reçues, rendus rendues, contrains contraintes, joints jointes, *&c.*

We are lov'd, punish'd, receav'd, reſtored, conſtrained, joined, &c.

Il eſt pris *he is taken*, elle eſt priſe *she is taken*, ils ſont pris *they are taken*, elles ſont priſes *they are taken.*

Cela eſt fait *that is done*, or *made*, elle eſt faite *she is done*, or *made*, ils ſont bién-faits *they are ill done*, or *made*, &c.

What I have ſet hêre of the conjugation of verbs, is, I think, ſufficient for beginners, who with theſe grounds and ſome practice may eaſily comme to underſtand the French methodical Grammar, where they will find all things explined more at large.

OF ADVERBS.

AFter the conjugation of verbs, I think it is neceſſary to ſay ſomething of adverbs, and chiefly of adverbs of quality, which are the moſt frequent and are commonly formed from adjectives by adding to them the termination (*ment*) which comes from the Latin word (*mente*) in the ablative caſe, as a great Critick has very well obſerved.

All adjectives, which in the French tongue, end with an (e) *feminine*, in the *maſculine*, are of the common gender, and if from thence you will forme an adverb of quality, you muſt only adde the termination (*ment*) and you ſhall have your adverb, as theſe examples will ſhow. Honnête *honeſt*, honnête-mẽnt *honeſtly*, conſiderable *conſiderable*, conſiderable-mẽnt *conſiderably*, ſenſible *ſenſible*, ſenſible-mẽnt *ſenſibly*, foible *weak*, foible-mẽnt

weakly, noble *noble*, noble-mẽnt *nobly*, double *double*, double-mẽnt *doubly*, &c.

But adjectives that have two diſtinct terminations, whereby the difference of genders is expreſſed, are commonly ended with an (e) feminine in the ſecond gender, as you may ſee by theſe examples. Grand, grande *great*; fin, fine *cunning*; civil, civile *civil*, &c.

In ſuch caſes the adverbs of quality are commonly formed from the feminine by adding the particle (*ment*). *Expl.* From grande *great*, grandemẽnt *greatly*, from fine *cunning*, finemẽnt *cunningly*, from civile *civil*, civilemẽnt *civilly*, &c.

This rule holds good even in adjectives that are irregular in their motion, as blanc *white* which in the femine is blanche, blanchemẽnt *clean*, or *cleanly*; beau *fair*; belle, bellemẽnt *fair and ſofly*; paſſif *paſſive*; paſſive, paſſivemẽnt *paſſively*; doux, douce *ſweet*; doucemẽnt *ſweetly, ſoftly*, &c.

But in adjectives of the maſculine, ending in é, i, u, adverbs are formed by the meer addition of the particle (*ment*) and not from their feminine. *Expl.* effronté, effrontée *impudent*, effrontément *impudently*; aſſuré, aſſurée *ſure, aſſured*; aſſurément *ſurely, aſſuredly*; infini, infinie, *infinite*; infiniment *infinitely*; joli, jolie *pretty*; joliment *prettily*; reſolu, reſolue *reſolute*; reſolument *reſolutely*; abſolu, abſolue *abſolute*; abſolument *abſolutely*; ingenu, ingenue *free, ingenious*; ingenument *freely, ingeniouſly*, &c.

Obſerve alſo, that adjectives ending in (ant) *or* in (ent) forme their adverbes in (amment) *or* in (emment) by converting the (nt) final into an (m) as you may ſee by theſe examples.

Savant, ſavante *learned*; ſavamment *learnedly*; conſtant, conſtante *conſtant*; conſtamment *conſtantly*; prudent, prudente *prudent*; prudemment *prudently*; inſolent, inſolente *inſolent*; inſolemment *inſolently*, &c.

But contrary to this rule, the adverb of time (preſentement) *now, at this preſent*, is formed from the feminine (preſente) and from the adjectives, clement and vehement, they forme no adverb, to avoide cacophony, ſo in ſtead of clememment *clemently*, vehememment *vehemently* they ſay, avec clemence *with clemency*, and they do the like in many other occaſions, where adverbes can not conveniently be formed from adjectives.

They ſay alſo communement *commonly*; preciſement *punctually, preciſely*; confuſement *confuſedly*, and ſome few more.

As for adverbes of place, of time and others, ſuch as are, ici *here*, là *there*, quand *when*, alors *then*, pourquoi *why*, combien *howmuch*, tant *ſomuch*, beaucoup *much*, trés *moſt*, fort *very*, and many others; I referr the Reader to my methodical French Grammar, where theſe things may exactly be learned.

OF SYNTAXIS, or *CONSTRVCTION.*

THe Syntaxis *or* Conſtruction of ſpeech, is the fourth and laſt part of Grammar, which showes how to joine and conſtrue decently together all the other parts of Grammar accoding to their due order and governement. I could eaſily give here many rules that relate to ſyntaxis, ſuch as I have ſet forth in my methodical Grammar, if my intended brevity did allow it. I ſhall there fore content my ſelf with showing the three principal manners of conſtruing verbs, (which is the moſt neceſſary part of Conſtruction) afore I finish this ſmall, tract.

All verbs are, either affirmative, negative, *or* interrogative, which three different uſes and conſtruction are thus effected in French.

J'aime, I *love*; je n'aime pas, *I do not love*; aimé-je? *do I love?* aimé-je pas? *do I not love?* n'aimé-je pas? *do not I love?* je puni, *I punish*, je ne puni pas, *I do not punishe*; puni-je? *do I punish?* puni-je pas? *do not I punishe?* ne puni-je pas? *do not I punish?* je reçoi, *I receave*; je ne reçoi pas, *I do not receave*; reçoi-je? *do I receave?* reçoi-je pas? *do I not receave?*

Je rens, *I reſtore*; je ne rens pas, *I do not reſtore*; rens-je? *do I reſtore?* ne rens-je pas? *do not I reſtore?* &c.

The like order of conſtruction, is to bee obſerved in all other perſons of ſimple tenſes, thorout all the moods and conjugations, as the following examples will show.

Tu aimes, *th: loveſt*; tu n'aimes pas, aimes-tu? aimes-tu pas? n'aimes-tu pas?

Il aime, il n'aime pas, aime-t'il? aime-t'il pas? n'aime-t'il pas? nous aimons, nous n'aimons pas, aimons-nous? aimons-nous pas? n'aimons-nous pas?

Vous aimez, vous n'aimez pas, aimez-vous? aimez-vous pas? n'aimez-vous pas?

Ils aiment, ils n'aiment pas, aiment-ils? aiment-ils pas? n'aiment-ils pas?

The ſame order is to be obſerved in all the conjugations, moods, tenſes and perſons, as may bee ſeen at large in my methodical French Grammar, to which I ſtill referr the learner, when by the help of this compendium, he has got French enough, to read in French books. Experience has show'd, me that after the firſt difficulties were overcome, nothing was more proffitable to Gentlemen, who took my counſell, then to apply themſelves wholy to the reading and explaining of my Grammar in French: where at the ſame time they learned words, ſtyle, and new orthography, as well as rules and precepts.

FIN.

Extrait du Privilége du Roi.

PAr Lettres Patentes du Roi, données à Verſailles le 20. jour d'Aouſt 1667. Signées DALENCE', & ſcellées du grand ſceau: Il eſt permis au Sieur D. V. D'ALLAIS, d'imprimer ou faire imprimer un Livre intitulé, *Grammaire Methodique de la Langue Françoiſe, Angloiſe, & autres*, & ce pendant dix années, à compter du jour qu'il ſera achevé d'imprimer pour la premiere fois. Avec défenſes à toutes perſonnes, de quelque qualité qu'elles ſoient d'en rien imprimer, faire imprimer, vendre, ni debiter ſur les peines & amandes portées par le Privilege.

Regiſtré ſur le Livre de la Communauté des Imprimeurs & Marchands Libraires de Paris le 18. *Decembre* 1677. *ſuivant l'Arreſt du Parlement du* 8. *Avril* 1653. *& celuy du Conſeil Privé du Roy du* 27. *Février* 1665.

Signé COUTEROT, Syndic.

Achevé d'imprimer pour la premiere fois, le 17. Avril 1683.